THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.



SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Fort Almanac—February 6

Sun Rises	6 58 A M
Sun Sets	5.31 P M
Day's Length	10 h 32 m
High Water at Southport	1.33 P M
High Water at Wilmington	2.18 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 6.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 54°; 8 p. m., 59°, maximum, 62°; minimum, 53°; mean 56°.

Rainfall for the day 5.8; rainfall for the month up to date, 0.50.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, rain; northeasterly winds; easterly gales on the coast.

The Gulf storm is now central in Southern Alabama. It has developed new energy. Its course will probably continue easterly to the South Atlantic coast. Dangerous gales will prevail on the coast from Florida to North Carolina, Thursday. Subsequently the storm will probably move northeasterly along the coast line, sweeping the entire coast with heavy easterly gales. Rain will continue Thursday in the South Atlantic States.

Lower temperature is indicated Thursday night in the east Gulf States and somewhat higher temperature during Thursday on the South Atlantic coast.

OUTLINES.

In the Senate the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a resolution giving belligerent rights to the Cubans. In the House a bill was passed prohibiting prize and bull fighting in the Territories and District of Columbia. ——A carpenter in Chicago, having no work or money, becomes despondent, kills his family of six persons and commits suicide. ——Bids for $100,000,000 United States bonds were opened at the Treasury Department yesterday; subscriptions for more than six times the amount were offered. ——Jas. Moorefield, representing a large Tennessee lumber company, was found murdered in a public road in Ashe county, N. C. —— Heavy rains in Alabama and Mississippi damaged railroads and interrupted traffic. ——Secretary Carlisle opposes the proposition to establish a sub-Treasury at Savannah, Ga. ——It is thought that President Cleveland will shortly send a special message to Congress upon the subject of the Nicaragua Canal. —— Radical measures aimed at railroad corporations were passed by the South Carolina House of Representatives. —— New York markets: Money on call was firm at 6@8 per cent., last loan at 6 and closing offered at 6 per cent. cotton quiet; middling gulf 8¼c; middling 8¼c; Southern flour steady and unchanged; common to extra fair $2.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.80; wheat—spot dull and firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 81¼c; afloat 83¾c; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 36¼c; afloat 37¼c; spirits turpentine dull and weak at 29@29½c; rosin quiet and easy; strained common to good $1.57½1.60.

Lord Salisbury says he believes in the Monroe Doctrine as Mr. Monroe understood it. Judging from his previous remarks there is no indication that he knows how Monroe understood it, or that he ever tried to inform himself.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company is making an effort to induce Western people to settle in Virginia, and gives low fare rates to prospectors seeking home sites. Western people are taking advantage of these rates and there are about thirty now spying out the land in Eastern Virginia.

The New York *Journal* remarks that an old proverb says: "When the Spaniard has no cloak he wraps himself in his pride, and is quite warm." The insurgents have made it so hot for the Spaniard in Cuba, that he could go naked and still be very warm.

Last year the electric street railways in Massachusetts carried 260,000,000 of passengers, of which 1,507 were injured, and 25 of these fatally. The Massachusetts trolley doesn't seem to be quite as dangerous or deadly as the Brooklyn, N. Y., institution.

It is nip and tuck between Ohio and New Jersey for the smallest baby. Ohio has one eight weeks old which weighs 2½ pounds and New Jersey chips in with one seven months old which weighs only three pounds. At birth it weighed a pound and a half, just the same as the Ohio midget.

A Burlington, New Jersey, court has imposed on an offender the unique sentence to attend thirty meetings of the Temperance Rescue organization, now holding meetings in that town. For every meeting he misses he is to serve a day in the county jail. The public is left somewhat in doubt as to whether this sentence was imposed to punish him or to reform him.

A kicking woman isn't always popular, but to be a good hard kicker is a valuable accomplishment sometimes. An Ohio woman got caught in a folding bed the other night, but instead of quietly laying there and smothering to death as some women would have done, she kicked the bottom clear out of the thing and crawled out, somewhat ruffled but not seriously damaged.

A Florida paper rises to remark that "more meat has been cured and put up by farmers in the vicinity of Plant City this Winter than ever before," and propounds this enquiry: "With barns full of corn and fodder, smoke houses full of meat and large banks of potatoes, what have the farmers to fear?" Why, nothing at all, except, perhaps, the danger of getting too fat.

While the revenue from customs is increasing the revenue from spirits is decreasing, not compared with the increase of population but an actual decrease, which is taken as an indication that less spirits are made and consumed than formerly. But perhaps due allowance is not made for the moonshine supply.

The suggestion has been made that the Southern States erect a monument to the memory of George Peabody, the philanthropist, to be placed in the National Capital. This shows appreciation of his benevolence, but George Peabody's noblest monuments are the schools that his munificence erected and supported.

The New York *Mercury* rises to remark that "Mr. T. B. Reed will now be seen in his great act of knocking the stuffing out of free silver." We venture the opinion that Mr. T. B. Reed would much prefer to try his hand at knocking the stuffing out of a sand bag.

Victor Roberts, of Paris, has just paid $30,000 for a collection of postage stamps. But he had the stamps to do it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE—Driving Club.

J H REHDER & CO—Almost given away

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

NOTICE—To all interested.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Rufus Chasen was reported as improving yesterday.

— Mr. L. Tate Bowden was slightly better yesterday.

— Mr. John Leach, of Maxton, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. A. Whitney, who has been sick for the past two weeks, is out again.

— Mr. P. L. Cromartie, of Elizabethtown, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. S. A. Townsend, of Philadelphia, was yesterday registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. J. W. Downing, of Downingsville, made the STAR a pleasant visit yesterday.

— Mr. E. C. Clark, of Elizabethtown, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. O. D. Donaldson, of Louisville, Ky., was a guest at the Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. Jno. Roddick, formerly of this city, but now of Fayetteville, is here on a visit to old friends.

— Miss Mattie Davis, a popular young lady of Southport, is in the city, a guest of Miss Jessie Keen.

— Mr. Geo. V. Denny, of Richmond, Va., was a visitor in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell.

—Messrs. Walter H. Neal, a prominent citizen of Laurinburg, and B. B. Neal, of Newbern, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr. F. A. Bultman, of Sumter, S. C., is in the city on a visit to his sister, Mrs. John J. Fowler, at No. 417 South Front street.

— Mr. B. G. Empie's many friends will be glad to know that he is home again, in fine health, after an absence of many months, travelling for the Standard Oil Company. He arrived last night and will probably remain some time in the city.

— Messrs. R. D. Medlin, Dunbar; L. L. Bullock, Alfordsville; W. S. Cook, N. C.; S. D. Bradford, Southport; A. B. Page, Nichols; J. C. Ratliff, Rockingham; S. G. Hayes, J. C. Lashley, Castle Hayne; T. J. Armstrong, Rocky Point; G. L. Baker, S. C.; W. M. Transon, Transon; F. T. Mills, Whiteville; John McDowell, Jr., N. C., were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Mrs. Emma Gray, widow of the late Julius A. Gray, died at her home in Greensboro last Tuesday.

— Local forecast: Rain; clearing; colder Thursday night; southeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

— There will be a meeting of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias tonight at 8 o'clock, at their hall on North Front street.

— Regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to day at 12.15 p. m., in the directors room of the National Bank of Wilmington.

— A meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club will be held to night at Southerland & Cowan's stables. Every member is requested to be present.

— Dr. Edgar Woods will give his stereopticon views to-night at 8 o'clock in the Lecture room of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. The public is cordially invited. No charge for admission.

— Twenty-four converts, result of the revival meetings closed Sunday night in Brooklyn Baptist church, will be baptised by Rev. Mr. Kramer to-night in the First church, corner Fifth and Market streets.

— Last night a pony belonging to Mr. W. W. King became frightened at one of the fire engines and broke loose from the road cart to which it was harnessed and ran away. Up to a late hour it had not been found.

— Rev. Haynes Lennon died at his home in Columbus county a few days since. He was one of the oldest ministers in the State, and was well-known throughout this section. He had passed his eightieth year.

— Chief of Police Melton and Chief of Fire Department Martin Newman yesterday condemned a building belonging to Mr. B. H. J. Ahrens and formerly used as a bakery in rear of Mr. B. F. Penny's clothing store on Market street.

SEACOAST RAILROAD.

Stockholders Meeting—Directors and Other Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad Company was held yesterday in the Directors' room of the National Bank of Wilmington. Mr. Geo. R. French presided, with Mr. W. P. Toomer, secretary.

After routine business the following were re-elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Geo. R. French, E. S. Latimer, G. Herbert Smith, Jas. H. Chadbourn, W. H. Chadbourn, Oscar Pearsall, B. G. Worth.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors the following officers were elected:

President—Geo. R. French.
Vice President—G. H. Smith.
Traffic Manager—E. S. Latimer.
General Auditor—J. S. Armstrong.
General Superintendent—R. O'Grant.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. P. Toomer.

Reports were read by the President, Treasurer and General Superintendent, showing the road to be in a very satisfactory condition and its prospects excellent.

The Fire Last Night.

Two small frame dwellings occupied by colored people on Eighth between Hanover and Brunswick streets, were destroyed by fire last evening about 7.30 o'clock. One of the buildings was owned by Mr. W. H. Shaw and the other by Dr. McDonald; both insured.

An attempt made to send in an alarm from box No. 16, corner of Fourth and Brunswick streets, failed because of the recent injury to the fire-alarm system in that part of the city; but at the same time an alarm was turned in from box No. 52, corner of Seventh and Queen streets, to which the firemen responded and extinguished a fire in house corner of Sixth and Queen streets. They then hastened to the fire on Eighth street, attracted by the lurid flames, only to find that they were too late to save the burning buildings from destruction.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—219 bales cotton, 8 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—78 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 101 bbls rosin, 50 bbls tar, 19 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—25 casks spirits turpentine, 25 bbls rosin, 53 bbls tar.

Steamer D Murchison—27 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 327 bbls rosin, 193 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 324 bales; spirits turpentine, 38 casks; rosin, 453 bbls; tar, 304 bbls, crude turpentine, 31 bbls.

Justices' Courts.

Justice Fowler disposed of the following cases yesterday:

Mary Walker, colored, charged with disorderly conduct. Judgment was suspended upon payment of the costs.

Alexander Lamont, colored, was let off upon payment of the costs.

Joseph Bonfaro, a Syrian, was before Justice Bunting, charged with peddling without a license. Judgment was suspended upon payment of the costs and defendant's procuring license as required by law.

For the "Shelter."

The two presentations of the "Story of the Reformation" netted a fraction over $800 for the Shelter of the "Silver Cross," the well known charitable institution located at Ocean View. This result is very gratifying to the noble women who worked so hard to make the movement a success. They deserved success and they won it.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Forty-third Annual Meeting—Official Minutes—Reports of Officers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., February 4.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society, of this port, was held Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 8.30 o'clock, in the Bethel of the Seamen's Home, on Dock street.

Mr. George Harriss, president, called the meeting to order, and Mr. W. J. Woodward was appointed secretary.

Rev. Dr. Carmichael, chaplain, opened the proceedings with prayer.

The president, treasurer, chaplain, committee on public worship, committee on rentals and repairs and keeper of Home, submitted their reports, and on motion of Mr. James Sprunt, these were received, adopted and ordered on file.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the books of the treasurer and found that they were correct, with proper vouchers for all disbursements.

Messrs. James Sprunt and W. P. Oldham were appointed a committee to nominate a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were nominated: George Harriss, Geo. R. French, F. W. Kerchner, James Sprunt, W. J. Woodward, Rev. Dr. Robert Strange, Joseph D. Smith, Jas. I. Metts, I. T. Alderman, James McDougall, T. E. Sprunt, John Cowan, W. P. Oldham, Roger Moore and J. W. Martenis. On motion of Mr. B. F. Hall, the secretary was authorized to cast the vote for the above nominees and they were elected.

Mr. B. F. Hall made enquiry as to the attendance of sailors at the Bethel since the closing of the Reading Room. Rev. Dr. Carmichael Rev. Dr. Strange and Rev. Mr. McClure, in answer to above enquiry, addressed the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Joseph D. Smith a special committee consisting of Mr. Jas. Sprunt, Rev. A. D. McClure and Mr. B. F. Hall, was appointed to devise plans and means for the re-establishment of the Reading Room.

No further business appearing before the Society on motion, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Immediately after the meeting of the Society the Board of Trustees was convened, with Mr. George R. French in the chair and Mr. W. J. Woodward secretary. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—George Harriss.
Vice President—George R. French.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. J. Woodward.

Mr. James Sprunt, Capt. John Cowan and Rev. Dr. Robert Strange were elected to constitute the executive committee, with the president, vice president and secretary.

Mr. Joseph D. Smith, Capt. W. P. Oldham and Mr. T. E. Sprunt were elected committee on rental and repairs.

Messrs. Joseph D. Smith and I. T. Alderman were appointed auditing committee to audit the books of the treasurer and report at the next annual meeting.

Capt. James I. Metts, Mr. W. J. Woodward and Capt. Jas. McDougall were appointed a committee on public worship.

It was ordered that the thanks of this Society be expressed to the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York for their contribution of $400 during the past year, enabling the work to be continued at the Bethel, and they are earnestly requested to continue the appropriation for the coming year.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the members of the choir for faithful attendance at the Bethel and for services rendered.

The Society desired to express their appreciation of the labor performed by the secretary and treasurer and for his interest in its welfare.

The thanks of the Society were expressed to the city papers for publication of notices and other courtesies.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a page in the records of this Society be set apart to the memory of the late R. E. Heide, who for twenty years was a faithful member, serving in various positions, and ever ready to aid in the promotion of the welfare of the sailor.

The Board of Trustees having no further business, adjourned.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee held its meeting immediately after the adjournment of the Board of Trustees.

Miss Lina Everett was re elected organist.

The treasurer was directed to apply $500 to the debt of the Society, reducing the mortgage to $1,500.

The committee then adjourned.

Southeast Storm.

The southeast storm signal was displayed at the Weather Bureau station here yesterday forenoon. The storm was on the coast of Mississippi, moving rapidly northeast.

At 4.10 p. m., a special bulletin was issued as follows: "Late reports show a severe storm central near Pensacola, moving east. It will probably cause dangerous easterly gales to-night and Thursday on the South Atlantic coast. Hold all vessels in port."

At 10.45 o'clock last night observer Strong issued a bulletin as follows: "The storm has increased in violence and is now central in Southern Alabama, moving slowly eastward. Very heavy weather will prevail on the South Atlantic coast Thursday, with easterly gales, and later, the storm will probably advance northward along the coast."

Revival Meetings.

The revival meetings at the South Side Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. J. B. Harrell, the pastor, assisted by Rev. John T. Edmondson, of Baltimore, are increasing in interest. Rev. Mr. Edmondson is preaching every night to large and attentive congregations. His preaching is plain, practical and powerful and very greatly enjoyed by all who hear him. Already a large number have asked for prayer and some have professed faith in Christ.

Masquerade Ball.

A masquerade ball given last night at Atlantic Hall was attended by about forty couples. At twelve o'clock supper was served, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by those present. The members of the committee of arrangements were Messrs. E. C. Warren, Jas. Odham and W. J. Furlong.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

GOV. CARR DOWN IN EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Elevator Accident—A Boy Seriously Injured—The Woods Letter—Vance Monument Fund—A Negro Rapist—Ex-Judge Russell—Political Gossip.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 5.

Governor Carr has been down to his farm in Edgecombe county since Sunday.

Marvin Allen, a twelve-year-old boy, was caught by an elevator yesterday evening and terribly injured. The elevator is automatic and stops itself when it meets an obstruction; otherwise, Allen would have been cut in twain. The doctors think he will get well.

Matthew Chappell, ex-Superintendent of Public Instruction for this county, who is charged with being short $83 in his accounts by Treasurer Riggsbee, was yesterday given a hearing by the County Commissioners. Chappell claims to have made settlement, but can't show receipts. Riggsbee holds the books against him. Riggsbee is a Populist and Chappell a Democrat. Riggsbee has had the grand jury to present Chappell for embezzlement. There is much personal feeling in the matter.

M. S. Woods, of Bertie, the man who was accused of not writing the letter in reply to Senator Butler's, but which has his name attached to it, has written Spier Whitaker a letter stating once for all that he wrote the letter in question and was in the habit of writing his own letters. Mr. Whitaker was accused of being the author, but made denial of it.

H. M. Ivey, time-keeper of the S. A. L., and for over twenty years connected with the road, has "resigned." Mr. Ivey was a member of the board of aldermen, but resigned a few months ago when the Seaboard officers were moved from here.

The city health report for the past month shows that there were 68 cases of measles in Raleigh. There were no deaths reported from the disease.

The Vance monument fund was augmented by $50 to-day by the good people of Mooresville. The subscription is headed by a five dollar gift from A. Leazer, Esq., and ten dollars from the Zeb Vance Lodge No. 65 K. of P.

Bob Scales, the negro who attempted to rape a white girl in Rockingham county and then shot her in the eye, has been brought to the penitentiary for a term of seven years.

Ex-Judge Daniel L. Russell, who has been in the city several days attending the Supreme Court, and presumably looking after his fences, returned to-day to Wilmington.

Mr. G. N. Cobb, of Elizabeth City, a leading and influential citizen of that town, who owns a telegraph line and a bank in that place, has been keeping company with Judge Russell for several days. Mr. Cobb is an earnest Republican and, more properly speaking, an anti-Democrat. He says fusion is a certainty and that a joint electoral ticket, as well as State and county tickets, will be put up. Mr. Cobb is a strong Russell man and he asserts that the Republicans in his section are for him for Governor.

Mr. Cobb is an expert mathematician, and his methods of calculating are nothing short of phenomenal. By the flash of an eye at a long string of figures, he can give the result.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Postoffice February 5, 1896:

WOMEN'S LIST.

A—Miss Lida Alston, Miss Mary Alston, Mrs Marina Aman. B—Mrs Dellia Bryant, Miss Ida Bennerman, Miss Mamie Brown, Miss Mary Nixon Bryant, Miss Mary C Barr, Miss Mary C Bradley, Miss Margareta Boon, Miss Maggie Blunt, Miss Maria Bryant. C—Miss Barvara Carr, Miss Katie Cappo, Mrs. Lucy Cline. D—Mrs Fannie Davison, Mrs Hattie Davis, Mrs Sophia Dickson. E—Mrs Betsey Ebon, Mrs Dolly Edward, Mrs Mary Evans. F—Mrs Betsey Flowers, Mrs Mary E Farron, Mrs Sadie Furguson. G—Mrs Lucilla Gause, Mrs. Elizabeth Gause, Mrs Martha Goodman. H—Mrs Caroline S. Hill, Miss E Holmes Mrs Edla A Harriss, Mrs Josephine Howe, Mrs Josephine Harriss, Miss Laura Hansell (2), Misses Mary and Lilly Hill, Miss Millie Hill, Mrs Penny Hill. J—Mrs Hattie Jones, Mrs Cora J Johnson, Mrs Ruth Jones. M—Mrs Alice M Moseley, Mrs Fannie Moore, Mrs Eunice Moore, S E Macumber, Mrs Jane Miller, Mrs D Leali Moore, Mrs M C Morriss' Miss Rachael McNeil. P—Mrs Lula Pollard, Mrs Mattie M Parker. R—Mrs M L Robeson. S—Miss Tempie Shaw, Miss Cora Smith. W—Mrs Lizzie Webster. Z—Mrs. Mag Zells.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Alex Anderson, I J Anderson, B—A A Burke, A J Byrd, C Busclain, Y J Bridgers, John Beery, Gen'l Barfield, W J Boney (2). C—Arlie C Cooper, A A Crooke, Joseph Campbell, James Colvin, Mr and Mrs Cullum, Mr William Collins. D—Mr Alex Davis, Mr Daniel Devon, Mr F H Dille, Simon Dunhan, Tom Davis (col), W J Derossett & Co. E—Mr Bill Evans, Mr Edward Ellart, Green Everett, John Evans. F—Ech Faison, Mr Jacob Freeman. G—Henry Green, J D Gower, W R Gain. H—Archie Harvey, B M Hill, Allen Hill, A R Harriss, F W Huggins, George T Herring, Howard & Hicks, Mrs John Herring, T Bayard Heisel, Major Henderson, Mr Sam Howard, Wash Howard. J—Andrew Jackson, Jim Johnson, J C Jenkins, Pendrill James, Mac Judge. R—Thomas Ribble. L—John Lee. M—D C McNeill, John Allen Monroe, Mr Tate Murray (2), W A McCludhon, W A McLeod. N—Edward Neal, Lester L Newell, Samuel C Nixon. P—A J Perry, G H Pharge. O—William Owen. R—Alonza Rowe, E L Russell, Emmet Russell, R M Robertson. S—A M & S G Stephens, Eli Scott, E J Styus, Jim Smith, August Sistern, Robt Stroud, Sone Sarden, Wash Smith, William Scott, D C Syrene. T—Robt Thomson. W—Edie Williams, Henry Wade, John Wright, John Ward, John Well.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

A P Adams, J M Clayton, Phila Perry, Millie Robson, Silvia Shaw, F P White.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

CONCERNING COTTON.

Decrease in Visible Supply Gives Strength to the Market But the Outlook for Large Planting Checks Speculative Investment.

NEW YORK, February 4.

EDITOR STAR—Confined almost entirely to local trading, the market of the past week has been one of hope, not to say expectancy, that a wider interest might prevail and that an influx of new speculative activity might give the needed stimulus for an advance in prices. This stimulus has not appeared, the investors who were relied upon to demonstrate the desirability of purchases have not been forthcoming and the statisticians of the trade find their figures unheeded in the prevailing dullness. Prices remain unchanged, the minor fluctuations representing simply the varying daily sentiments and interests of the local operators.

Much progress is making in the preparations for a large crop and the belief is growing that a vast increase in acreage will be the natural outcome of the desire to take advantage of the present comparatively good prices at which cotton is selling. Meanwhile it should be borne in mind that the new crop is as yet non-existent, and as has happened before, there is a great possibility that the anticipation to too great an extent of a sharp decline may bring about a state of affairs from which an advance would be the natural outcome. This, of course, is a matter of conjecture only, and is suggested merely in view of the contingencies of various sorts which may arise and which there may be a tendency to ignore. It is certainly a fact that the present outlook for a large planting for next season is checking speculative investment and it is probable that buyers of the later deliveries will fail to appear in any number unless the conditions we have hinted at become apparent. Excepting the sales by the confident bears of the new crop positions, particularly October, there have not been any aggressive operations during the week. The decrease in the visible supply of nearly $1,000 000 as compared with last year, gives a strength to the present crop, which is shown in the abnormal premiums at which it is quoted. The smaller interests have been centered in it. Reports have been current that late receipts have been checked in volume by bad roads, and this has led to a less confident feeling as to the out-turn of the present crop, which, coupled with the halting condition of general business, has emboldened some recent sellers of the earlier deliveries. The bogie of another Anti-Option bill which was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 30th ult., and referred to the Committee on Agriculture is again before the trade, but was speedily overlooked if not forgotten, the effect being one of temporary depression. The continued reappearance of this attempt to regulate business methods is suggestive of the difficulty of installing sound political economy in the legislative mind.

Upon the award of the bond issue on the 5th inst. it is hoped that greater business activity will ensue, and it is thought that Eastern spinners will increase their purchases with a relaxing of the financial stringency. The trade, however, is becoming apathetic, and would welcome any definite influence upon prices. The drift of sentiment, resulting from the dullness, from the promise of greater receipts, from the new crop possibility and from the uncertain condition of general trade, is toward lower prices, as we close our letter, but this is often misleading, as similar listless markets by developing a short interest often mark the beginning at least of a temporary improvement.

HUBBARD BROS. & Co.

THE ROSEBORO ROBBERY.

Dr. F. J. Cooper and Redden Butler on Trial at Clinton—Agent Grier Gives His Testimony—An Imposing Array of Counsel.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

CLINTON, N. C., February 5.—The Roseboro Express robbery came up for trial here to-day. All the forenoon was consumed in completing the jury, which is regarded as a good average jury.

The grand jury this morning returned a true bill against Dr. Fleet J. Cooper, coroner of Sampson county, and Redden Butler, Mayor of Roseboro, for conspiracy and robbery of the Southern Express Company of $950 at Roseboro, last December. The afternoon was consumed in hearing the direct testimony of Express Agent S. W. Grier, who was a party to the robbery and turned State's evidence, implicating Cooper and Butler. Grier tells, substantially, the same story that he told at the preliminary hearing a month ago. The case will take all of this week and will be hard fought on both sides. Lee & Butler, H. E. Faison, J. L. Stewart, of the Clinton bar, and T. H. Sutton, of Fayetteville represent the defendants, and Solicitor Richardson is assisted by Cooper & Fowler and John D. Kerr in the prosecution. Judge Starbuck presides.

The case attracts large crowds to the court room, being the most sensational that has come up for trial here in some years.

THE FERTILIZER MOVEMENT.

Shipments Heavier Than They Were at This Time Last Year.

The general belief has prevailed in business and railroad circles, says the *News and Courier*, that the fertilizer business would be better this season than it has been in some years. Inquiry in the general office of the railroad companies yesterday brought out statements to the effect that the shipments up to date have been over 30 per cent. greater than they were at this time last season. It was said that the business, while good for this time of the year, and better than it was last year, had scarcely come up to the record of the last good fertilizer year. A well informed official of one of the roads said that everybody was now predicting an unusually heavy business for the month of February. The fertilizer shipments start early in January, but the heavy movement of the season does not really set in until a month later.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

Best typewriter ribbons in the city at only 75 cents apiece. Satisfaction guaranteed. Myers & Lewis, No. 8 South Front street. 1

THE STEAMER COMMODORE.

Her Cargo Long Since Landed in Cuba—Denial of Report Concerning the Steamer Endeavor.

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday, the 4th inst., contained the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 3, 1896, viz:

After two days' careful inquiry and close investigation I have been able only to-day to obtain any satisfactory information about the steamer *Endeavor*. I learn she has been here three times in the last three weeks. First, more than two weeks ago, when she reached port about dark and lay alongside the steamer *Commodore*, taking on board what cargo that vessel had in her hold, and by dawn putting out to sea.

She returned here again last Thursday, giving out she was fishing outside for deep sea fish. She left again on Thursday afternoon, but returned to this port early this morning, coaled up and went to sea again at noon.

It is rumored among fishermen and pilots that she transferred at sea to some other steamer the cargo taken from the *Commodore*, which steamer is still here at the dock, with a watchman alone on board. The *Endeavor* is a fast double propeller, and her people were very reticent, allowing few to go on board and none below.

The representative of the Cuban revolutionists in this city tells the STAR that there is no truth in the above dispatch. He knows nothing of the steamer *Endeavor* or its business. The *Commodore* is still at the wharf where she was moored when she came to this port last Summer, and will be sold shortly by auction to the highest bidder. The munitions of war on board it is stated, on good authority, have been long since landed in Cuba.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

THE MEMBERS OF THE DRIVING CLUB are requested to meet at The Southerland Stables to-night at 8 o'clock.

By order of E. J. Powers, President.

J. C. LODOR,
feb 6 1t Secretary,

Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prempert's Barber Shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully,
dec 29 tf WILLIAM J. STEWART.

For Rent,

IN STATESVILLE, N. C., GOOD HOTEL with twenty-five rooms, in front of Court House. Write Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT,
feb 1 D&W 1m Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-keeper. Several years experience and can furnish all the reference required. Address "X,"
jan 23 tf Care of STAR Office.

FOR CASH FOR CASH

Twenty Per Cent. Off

—AT—

Katz & Polvogt's

In order to reduce stock at once we offer any item in our establishment (nothing exempt) for strictly

CASH

At a Discount of

TWENTY PER CENT.

THIS SALE IS LIMITED TO

Feb. 20th,

AND INCLUDES

Dress Goods,

Silks, Carpets, Rugs,

Mattings, &c., &c.

Goods sold on a credit will be charged at regular price.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No 9 North Front St.

P. S.—In order to obtain this discount your purchases must amount to at least ONE DOLLAR or over
feb 5 tf

D. O'Connor,



REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 19 1

THE MORNING STAR,
THE OLDEST
DAILY NEWSPAPER
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DO YOU WANT

EMBROIDERIES?

JOHNSON & FORE

Can Furnish You.

The largest, handsomest and cheapest stock ever exhibited in this city, have just been opened at

No. 111 Market St.

NEW WHITE GOODS.

—ALL—

CAPES

—AND—

Jackets

now on hand will be sold regardless of COST.

DRESS GOODS

continue to sell at reduced prices.

Telephone call 193. jan 26 1t

The Life of The Times

Depends on the push and energy of the people. And we are to-day, as usual, striving to lead the front rank of the merchants of the Old North State. And what makes the business is prices, fair treatment and variety of goods. Our large store covers 15,000 square feet of floor room, completely filled with new and desirable goods. Our large stock consists of varied lines. We handle in large quantities Dress Goods of every style and all prices. Double fold Cotton Serge, 36 inches wide, at 5 cents a yard.

Underware and Hosery.

Our line of fast black Fine Seamless Children's Hose, at 12½ cents a pair, an extra value Men's Fine Balbrigan Half-Hose, at 10 cts. Bed Ticking, the Heavy Feather-proof Bed Ticking at 12½c, worth 18c; Mattress Ticking from 6 to 10c a yard. A fine line of Union Quilts from 50c to $3.00 each. Our $1.00 Quilt is a thing of beauty and comfort. Clothing—Ladies' Wraps, Cloaks and Capes, Shoes, Millinery, Trunks, Carpets and Matting. Good Matting at 10c a yard; Good Carpet from 12½c to $1.25 a yard—all styles and prices. The finest line of Ladies' Shoes at $1.69 a pair, worth $3.00. All widths, A, B, C, D, E; size 2½ to 7; all style toes, and made of fine French Kid. We have Shoes of all styles. Men's and Ladies' Hats and Caps from 10c up. A big job in Overcoats to close at $4.00, 5.00 and 6.00—worth from $5.00 to 10.00 each. Come to Wilmington's Big Racket Store at 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House, where you can find everything you may need at a bargain.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

jan 26 tf

SEEDS,

Seeds, Seeds.

New Crop

Low Prices.

Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,

Druggists,

N. W. Cor. Front and Market Sts., Wilmington, N. C.

feb 4 tf

$100.00 Reward.

A REWARD OF $100.00 WILL BE PAID for the arrest of, and for evidence to convict, the party or parties who uncoupled cars, and thereby caused them to run out of the side track on to the main line of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, near the crossing of the public road which leads to Smith's Creek Bridge, on the night of January 29th, resulting in a serious collision to a shifting engine of the above named Railroad Company.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
feb 4 tf General Superintendent.
Review copy.

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND AL points on Back River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN,
feb 1 1m Agent.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1896

ANYTHING FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Under the above heading the Washington *Times* publishes in bold face type, double column, the following editorial:

"The deadlock in Congress on the financial question and the certainty that nothing will be done to relieve the business depression, indicates that neither party nor necessity can influence financial politicians to sacrifice hope of reelection for public good. Every Senator, including the constitutional money cranks, realizes that more revenue is needed to stop the deficit, and that the greenback "endless chain" must be checked to prevent further bond issues. But Congress is generally influenced by sectional sentiment to support either the gold or silver factions, and it would result in the death of many members to compromise that sentiment even to save the country from a continuation of the hard times.

"The situation is not only unfortunate, but it presents a peculiar phase of the political outlook. This country must adopt for all time either a gold or silver monetary basis before we can expect a solution of the financial problem. The factions have become so embittered and the feeling is so intense that other issues are of minor importance in their estimation, and until the contest is finally decided by the ballot it is doubtful if even the proposed legislation to increase revenues and to cancel greenbacks as fast as redeemed would afford permanent relief. In the eyes of the world we are engaged in a Kilkenny fight over the silver dollar that promises to end in a tremendous financial panic, and the sooner one faction or the other assumes absolute control of both Congress and the White House the better it will be for the country.

"It is openly stated by prominent business men who favor a gold standard that a change to a silver basis would be preferable to the present uncertainty. They admit that the upheaval would be disastrous and that it would take a long time to recover from its effects, but they say that prices would adjust themselves to the changed conditions and that business would once again assume its normal proportions.

"As matters now stand, Congress will not act, capital will not seek investment, money will not circulate, and the country seems to be in a state of financial anarchy. It has come to be a question of anything for a settlement, and it cannot be had too quickly."

This may be called a wail from a gold organ, uttered just after the United States Senate had sat down upon the House bond bill by passing the free coinage substitute. There is some truth in it and a good deal that borders very closely on nonsense. It may be, and doubtless is, true that some of those who contend so strongly for their respective sides are actuated by political and sectional motives, but the broad assertion that this is the inspiration that governs action on this question is unwarranted by the facts or by the record of many of the men who thus stand arraigned. Tried by this test there are some in both parties, some who have tumbled over the fence and today spend their best efforts in trying to gainsay what they advocated a few years ago, who might be found doing the double shuffle for politics, but the men who to-day stand consistently by their utterances of years ago are vindicated by their devoted and manly consistency.

While the strictures in the above article seem to be intended for both "the gold and silver factions," the language employed in referring to the free coinage advocates shows that the writer had them mainly in his thoughts when he wrote, and that he was jabbing his pencil into them, and yet there is not one of them who is not a jewel of consistency and of patriotic conservatism compared with the men who are trying to force the gold standard upon this country. There is not one of them now in Congress who was in it in 1893 when the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act was repealed who does not take substantially the same ground now that they did when they protested against and opposed the unconditional repeal of that clause.

If the "gold faction" had listened to them then and had acted in good faith in carrying out the pledges of both the Democratic and Republican parties the silver question would have been settled then and would not now be a disturbing political factor and an obstacle to progress and prosperity, as the goldites say it is.

They demanded the recognition of silver as a full money metal by the Government—that is all. They demanded that the Government cease at the inspiration or dictation of money manipulators to discriminate against the money of the people by excluding it from the mints and granting gold only the right or privilege of coinage—that's all. This right silver had up to the success of the conspiracy of 1873, and they demanded that this right be at least partially restored, by agreement to coin a stated amount of silver, if no more—that's all. But the goldites stood firm, heeded neither the protests of the friends of silver, nor the reminders of plighted faith and broken pledges, forced their unconditional repeal and forced the continued agitation of that question, and thus became responsible for all the ills, real or imaginary, that have followed. They over estimated their ability when they concluded that their temporary triumph was the death of the silver cause, which they have reported as dead as a salted codfish scores of times since. By judicious, just treatment and reasonable concession they might have quieted the thing which they aimed to kill, but which instead of killing they made very much alive.

Our contemporary takes it for granted that this country "must come to a gold or silver monetary basis," but there is no necessity for it coming to either when it can be upon both, as it was from 1782 to 1873, when both silver and gold were good and lawful money, and as they are now if the laws in reference to them were carried out in good faith and honestly administered. The law does not discriminate against silver, only in so far as it does not make its coinage obligatory upon the mints, but it provides that "coin" shall be used in redeeming the Government's obligations and has persistently refused to designate gold, while the interpretation of the law as expressed in the Senate resolution of 1878, concurred in by the House, and by a practically unanimous vote in both Houses, did designate silver, so that there might be no mistake about it. The only discrimination against silver has been by the rulings of the Treasury which ignored the letter and the spirit of the law. Hence the bond trouble to day.

The paragraph preceding the last in the above extract referring to the opinion of "prominent business men" is significant and shows that these business men, barring their groundless fears of disaster, &c., are level-headed. The sooner this question is settled by giving silver the legal and practical recognition it is entitled to the sooner the financial question will be settled right and the sooner the country will start off on a career of peace and prosperity.

MINOR MENTION.

There is much talk about tariff protection to wool to foster the sheep raising industry, and some of the large wool growers would like to have it, would like to have a prohibitory tariff if they could get it, for that would put money in their pockets whether it fostered the sheep raising industry generally or not. But it isn't tariff protection that the sheep raising industry needs, it is protection from dogs, prowling dogs which are everywhere, and everywhere seem to have a fondness for mutton. This is the great impediment to sheep husbandry in the South, where there would be ten times as many sheep as there are now if it were not for the ravages of the dogs. One of the prominent farmers of South Carolina in urging the Legislature to pass some law giving the sheep raiser protection against dogs, said that with protection there would in a short while be a hundred sheep in that State to the one there is now. The same might be truthfully said of nearly every Southern State. But this difficulty isn't confined to the South but has to be confronted in a great many other States where the flocks are not large enough to justify employing shepherds to watch over them, as they do in States where the industry is pursued on a large scale by individuals or companies. In some of the States, notably the New England, where once large numbers of sheep were kept upon the farms there are now very few, one of the causes of which is given in the address of the President of the Sheep Breeders' Association of Connecticut, as follows:

"It is to me a humiliating fact that, although President of the Connecticut Sheep Breeder's Association, I am not the owner of a single sheep. The town of Oxford still owes me for a portion of a flock that I had been long years in growing, so that I took some pride in it. I shall never keep another sheep until the laws of our State offer me better protection, nor until the loss falls uniformly upon the dog-keeping people of the State. You may think that this is queer talk for the President of an association chartered by the State for the advancement of sheep breeding, but it is idle to mince matters. Sheep breeding will not advance in this State until there is better protection from domestic wolves and this protection will not come until sheep are owned in Connecticut, I say it must."

What good would tariff protection do that man or any other than in Connecticut when the "domestic wolves" of which he so justly complains are at large? Give the sheep raiser protection against these and there would be little thought given to any other kind of protection.

The hope is entertained by some that the maximum of pension appropriations has been reached and that we may now look for a gradual and steady reduction. The expenditures for this year will be $141,000,000—about $3,000,000 less than last year. A reduction may reasonably be expected unless there should be new pension legislation and the probabilities for this are greater than the probabilities against it. The fact that the bulk of the pension money is distributed in the North, and by far the greater portion in a few of the most populous States, while every section pays its proportionate part of the pension fund, is one reason why we may expect more pension legislation. As an illustration: while the South paid its proportionate part of the pension expenditures last year, out of a total of $141,000,000 only $9,500,000 came back to the South. The State of Ohio received nearly twice as much as all the Southern States put together, her share reaching $15,558,567. Pennsylvania got $12,469,416, New York $12,321,771, Indiana $10,534,082, Illinois $9,927,647, Missouri $7,834,776. These six States received $68,646,259, or nearly one-half the total disbursements of last year. There is money in pensions for them, and the probabilities are that they are not hankering for a reduction.

* *
*

We do not think that the majority of the Senate Finance Committee showed good judgment when it reported the free coinage bill, which had already passed, as a substitute for the House Tariff bill. We don't see anything to be gained by this, but possibly much to be lost by putting the silver men of the Senate in the attitude of mere obstructionists, and thus losing the co-operation of conservative men who are favorable to silver, but not so radically attached to it as to be willing to clog the wheels of Government to give it precedence over everything else. There is enough in the silver issue to stand upon its merits, and there it should stand, and not be mixed up with measures not germane to it. We do not believe that the tariff bill can pass the Senate, and if it should it will have to run the gauntlet of a Presidential veto, but whether or not the silver question should be kept as a clean cut issue, unencumbered by any others. The silver men have accomplished all that they could reasonably expect to accomplish at this session of Congress by the passage of the silver coinage substitute for the bond bill, and they should now devote themselves to the consideration and dispatch of such legislation as may be needed outside of this.

Ex-President Harrison has written a letter to the Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee announcing that he is not an aspirant to Presidential honors, that he has been sufficiently honored by two nominations and cannot permit his friends, to whom he is ever so grateful, to present his name to the St. Louis Convention. He says that since he left the White House he has never had one wish to return to it. Will this eliminate the big hat from the journalistic pictorials?

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Our Navy is doing well. Before the end of 1896 it will be as large as Russia's, and the new warships will make it stronger than Germany's.—*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

—— Accepting Thomas Estrada Palma's estimate of General, cowardice seems to be the most honorable trait in that commander's charaster.—*Philadelpeia Ledger, Ind.*

—— The Protectionists habitually speak of the Reed-Dingley tariff as "the revenue bill," as if they were ashamed to give the monster its right name. Do they imagine that they can deceive the people into believing that a measure that enormously increases the protective duties on wool and winter clothing is a tariff "for revenue only" because they call it so?—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

— Uncle Josh—I ain't sure whether eddication done me any good or not. Mebbe I'd a done better if I didn't know how to read or right.

Aunt Samantha—How so?

Uncle Josh—Well. I wouldn't a read any "Hints to Farmers."—*Life.*

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.



NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker. When in this condition I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills guaranteed to stop Headache in 20 minutes. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists.

June 15 1y   su tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Charlotte *News*: Mrs. Mollie Reed, mother of Dr. William Reed, died at her home in Sharon township this morning. Mrs. Reed was 50 years of age. —— Conductor Dunn, who was in charge No. 5, that was involved in the wreck at Manly, has had a hearing before the authorities and has been discharged from the Seaboard for inexcusable negligence.

— Carthage *Blade*: General Robt. Allen has been discharged as superintendent of the Cabin Creek Gold Mining Company on account of alleged misappropriation of the company's funds. He has been arrested on said charge and in default of $3,300 bond for his appearance at a hearing before the Clerk of the Court February 10th, is still in custody. We have not been able to get much information about the case.

— Jacksonville *Times*: We regret to announce that the New River Inn, which opened so auspiciously last summer, is about to be sold to satisfy judgments against the Atlantic & New River Home Company, the owners. In justice to those who have been at the head of this enterprise we wish to state that sufficient money was pledged by the subscribers to the capital stock of the company to pay for the construction of the Inn, but owing to the failure of a number of subscribers to liquidate their obligations the company, through no fault or mismanagement of its officials or stockholders, was compelled to confess judgment in favor of several of its creditors.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: It is known that the Catholic church of this city has been contemplating the erection of a new house of worship, but nothing authentic or definite about the proposed structure has been made public until yesterday. Father Price announced to the congregation yesterday morning that the time had come for the erection of a cathedral, the present structure being inadequate for the needs of the growing congregation of the Catholic church in this city. He stated that the structure, which will be known as the Cathedral of the Raleigh Diocese of the Catholic Church, would be built of stone, and that it would be the most handsome Catholic church in the State. The cathedral at Belmont was constructed at a cost exceeding $60,000. The cathedral here is to be even more costly than the one there. It will be one of the most costly and handsome church edifices in the State, beyond a doubt.

TWINKLINGS.

An old sea captain used to say he did't care how he dressed when abroad, "because nobody knew him." And he didn't care how he dressed when at home, "because everybody knew him."—*Sketch.*

— "Please look here a moment, Miss Grogan," said the gentleman whose mission in life was hourly to entertain the admiring public by dislocating his neck.

"Phwat is ut, Mr. Smith," returned the beautiful Circassian Princess pleasantly.

"Is my head on straight?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Hicks (whose hair is getting thin)—It doesn't follow that a man is getting old merely because he is becoming bald.

Wicks—Not at all. You'd ought to see how the hair comes out of my shaving brush and the brush is brand new.—*Boston Transcript.*

— Adaptation.—Critic—Oh, yes, I think you might easily adapt "Hamlet" to the capabilities of your company.

Manager—What suggestions would you make?

Critic—Well, I should have all the killing shifted to the first scene.—*Detroit Tribune.*

— Wife: "You saw Mrs. Browner last evening?"

Husband: "Yes, but not to speak to."

Wife: "What a whopper! They tell me you were sitting with her for more than two hours."

Husband: "True, but it was she who did the talking.—*Boston Transcript.*

PLANET COLLISIONS.

Should Stars Knock Together the Fire Would Be Indescribable.

Professor Ledger of London, whose series of Gresham astronomy lectures on "Knocks In Their Relation to Astronomy" has been completed, in his last discourse pointed out that the universe, instead of being fixed, is alive with motion, each star with its attendant planets hurrying through space. If star were to knock against star the intense heat and fierce fire generated by the enormous velocity and vast momentum of the two masses would be such as to pass human conception.

It may be that the sun was formed by the collision of two stars. The effect of two such bodies attracting each other and meeting would be to reduce them to a violently agitated gaseous mass, which would oscillate, first inward, producing inconceivable heat, and then outward again, ultimately assuming the condition of the sun. The general result would be that the two bodies would revolve around their common center of gravity—that is to say, around each other—creating a double star. Lord Kelvin has calculated that if 29,000,000 solid globes, each of the mass of the moon, should be scattered over a spherical surface 100 times the radius of the earth's orbit, they would come together and be raised to a temperature of 100,000 degrees. They would oscillate outward and inward, reaching to a less distance each time, and ultimately settling down into a sphere.

The nebulæ we see around us may, Professor Ledger suggests, have been produced by the knocking together of two great bodies rather than by the aggregation of many smaller ones. The collision of two huge suns would thus lead to rejuvenescence and the formation of new systems. Phenomena indicating that something very much in the nature of a collision had occurred are the outbursts of temporary stars such as those observed by Tycho Brahe in 1572, by Kepler in 1604 and those of 1848, 1866, 1876, 1885 and 1892, the last being the new star Auriga, which declined through ten magnitudes, or became 100,000 times less bright in two months. The great increase in the light of a comet as it approaches the sun may be due to a tidal disturbance in the bodies forming it, causing them to knock against each other, and thus generate heat and light.

In the same way the twinkling of the stars may be caused by the knocks of the molecules of the atmosphere on the ether, whose undulations carry their light to us. The excessively great and the exceedingly small are all interdependent, and the past, present and probable future of nebulous bodies all hinge on the relations they bear to the knocks of the molecules of their gases, while the knocks of immense bodies depend ultimately on the knocks of their constituent atoms.

Sleeping Car Beds.

A genius has devised for sleeping cars a system of beds made of rubber bags, which are to be stretched over steel frames and inflated with hot air from the locomotive. In 15 minutes an entire car can be made ready for the night. In the morning, when the hot air is turned off, the mattress and pillows will immediately collapse.

In Safe Hands.

"What has become of all your fine diamonds? They're still in the family, I hope?" "Oh, yes, my uncle has them!"—Detroit Free Press.

HARVESTS OF HAIR.

GIRLS PART WITH THEIR CROWNING GLORY FOR A FEW CENTS.

Jewelry and Wigs Are Made of the Queerest of Crops—Information, Some of It of an Odd Character, From a Man Who Makes Things of Hair.

It was quite by chance that the writer of this article happened on a man who has spent his lifetime in the manipulation of human hair, transforming it into wigs, crowns, frizettes and all the other kinds of "false" hair and weaving it into watch chains, eyeglass guards, bracelets, as well as mounting it in lockets, rings, pins, earrings and brooches and working it up into all kinds of floral designs and emblems.

"A charming head of hair on a woman," he said, "is a thing of beauty and indeed a crowning glory, but to a hair worker it is of little value. Even the longest hair, before it has passed through the hands of the manufacturers, is well nigh worthless. The hair of a woman's head which is 30 inches in length, for example, would not be worth more than 60 cents.

"I remember a woman coming into my shop one night and offering to sell her hair. She said she was a seaman's wife, and not having heard from him for many months was in desperate straits for money. She wanted to know how much I would give her for her hair, which was of considerable length. I refused to cut it off. I wouldn't cut any woman's hair off. It is such a demoralizing, degrading thing to do, and the fact is emphasized when dire need is the cause of the sale. However, I was in a position to obtain her assistance until her husband came back.

"We get our finest descriptions of hair," continued the subject of this interview, "from France and Italy, whence come all shades of black and brown. France, again, Germany and Spain supply the market with brown, light flaxen and red hair. Gray hair, being found in every parcel, is described as universal.

"On the continent there are regular hair harvests. During the summer time you can see at every fair peddlers surrounded by girls with their beautiful hair nicely combed out standing in file waiting their turn. The peddler has in his hands a pair of shears, each girl bends her neck, a few snips, and the hair is off, tied into a whisp and thrown into a basket standing at the shearer's side. And how much do you think that the girls got for this? A few cents, a guady trinket or a bright silk handkerchief.

"Some peddlers travel from cottage to cottage plying their trade, and the same performance is gone through. An average head of hair weighs four ounces. When sufficient hair is accumulated, it is sold to the hair manufacturers, who submit it to a process of cleansing and sorting into various lengths and shades. It is then ready for the wigmakers, who buy it as they require it, paying at the rate of 20 cents or so per ounce for lengths of 10 inches to 12 inches to as many shillings as there are inches for lengths of 36 inches and upward. The greatest demand is for hair from 14 to 24 inches in length. The longest female hair on record is 72 inches."

The tycoon of Japan once confiscated the hair of a whole province and had it woven into a ship's hawser over a quarter of a mile long. Then he discovered that steel ropes were in existence, and now the cable, composed of the pigtails of the unfortunate Japs, reposes before the eyes of the curious in Bethnal Green museum.

The gentleman interviewed possesses a magnificent trophy of hair, in size some 3 feet long by 2 feet high, in the form of a basket of flowers, every leaf, every petal and every stem of which is composed of cunningly wrought hairs from the human head. How long it took to create it, it is impossible to say, but years unquestionably. He has other similar displays, mostly the work of himself or his son, though they pale into insignificance beside the monument of patience in question.

The working of hair into ornaments has gone out of vogue considerably of late years, but seafaring men even now are great lovers of this form of memento. Naturally their favorite designs assume the forms of anchors, compasses and other things nautical.

One day a gentleman came to the subject of this article and desired him in a most mysterious manner to weave some hair, which he gave him, into the form of a serpent. The head and tail were to be of gold, and the tail was to be fixed into the mouth. The serpent was to be in two coils and to encircle a golden heart pierced by a dagger. In order to thoroughly comprehend the design he had to be let into the secret, and this was the explanation which was offered:

The serpent was to represent the nature of a certain young lady to whom the hair belonged and who had jilted the gentleman in question. The golden heart was symbolic of his pure and worthy affection, and the dagger showed how deeply he had been wounded. The tail of the serpent being in its mouth indicated that in injuring her quondam lover she had also bitten herself. The jilted swain was most particular about the execution of the work, sent it back twice for alterations and finally refused to have it at all, perhaps discovering the bathos of his scheme.—Boston Post.

Caught Their Ears.

The new canon of Westminster was once terribly interrupted by the incessant coughing of his congregation. Whereon he suddenly paused in his sermon and interjected the remark, "Last night I was dining with the Prince of Wales." The effect was miraculous, and a deathly silence reigned as the preacher continued: "As a matter of fact, I was not dining with the Prince of Wales last night, but with my own family. I am glad, however, to find that I have at last secured your attention."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. †

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

ONE THING CERTAIN
PAIN-KILLER
KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures

Diarrhœa, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, It Cures

Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cin. Nonpareil.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.

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Duplicate Names In Congress.

The fifty-fourth congress will contain a considerable number of members of duplicate names. There are two members by the name of Arnold, one from Pennsylvania and one from Rhode Island; three Bakers, from Kansas, Maryland and New Hampshire; two Bartletts, from Georgia and Texas; two Blacks, from Georgia and New York; two Burtons, from Maryland and Ohio; three Clarks, from Alabama, Iowa and Missouri; two Cannons, from Illinois and Utah; two Cooks, from Illinois and Wisconsin; three Coopers, from Florida, Texas and Wisconsin; three Curtises, from Iowa, Kansas and New York; two Cobbs, from Alabama and Missouri; Gillett from Massachusetts and Gillet from New York; two Henrys, from Connecticut and Indiana; two Johnsons, from Indiana and North Dakota; two Millers, from Kansas and West Virginia; two Murphys, from Illinois and Arizona; two McCalls, from Massachusetts and Tennessee; Miner from New York and Minor from Wisconsin bear the same name, with the distinction of one letter; two members bear the name of Russell, one from Connecticut and the other from Georgia. There are two Smiths, one from Illinois and one from Michigan; two Stones, both from Pennsylvania; two Turners, from Georgia and Virginia, and two Walkers, from Massachusetts and Virginia. Then we have more men bearing the name of Wilson than any other—four in all—from Idaho, New York, Ohio and South Carolina.—Washington Post.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable, Melancholy or troubled with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine, you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute		5¼
Standard	7¼	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ⅌ lb	12½	14
Sides ⅌ lb	7½	7¾
Shoulders ⅌ lb	6½	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ⅌ lb	5¾	6
Shoulders ⅌ lb	5½	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	1 40
New City, each		1 40
BEESWAX ⅌ lb	25	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ⅌ M	6 50	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ⅌ lb	15	
Northern	23	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	42½	45
Virginia Meal	42½	45
COTTON TIES— ⅌ bundle		85
CANDLES—⅌ lb—		
Sperm	18	25
Adamantine	9	10
CHEESE—⅌ lb—		
Northern Factory	10	11
Dairy, Cream	11	12
State	....	10
COFFEE—⅌ lb—	27	28
Laguyra	20	23
Rio	15½	20
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard	-	5¾
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	20
EGGS—⅌ dozen	12½	14
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ half-barrel	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ⅌ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ⅌ half-barrel	8 00	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel	3 00	3 25
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel	5 75	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ⅌ keg	3 00	3 25
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	5	10
" Extra	3 25	3 50
FLOUR—⅌ barrel—		
Low grade		3 00
Choice,	2 75	3 00
Straight	3 75	3 85
First Patent		4 25
GLUE—⅌ lb—	7½	10
GRAIN—⅌ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	45	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½	42½
Oats, from store	32½	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	45
Cow Peas	50	60
HIDES, ⅌ lb—		
Green	....	6
Dry	....	8
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	....	1 00
Western		90
North River		85
HOOP IRON, ⅌ lb	2	2¼
LARD, ⅌ lb—		
Northern	6½	9
North Carolina	8	10
LIME, ⅌ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ⅌ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	....	22
" " " in bbls	....	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	27½
" " in bbls	25	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	14
" " in bbls	....	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	25
NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut, 60d basis	....	2 30
PORK, ⅌ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50	11 00
Rump		11 00
Prime		11 00
ROPE, ⅌ lb	10	22
SALT ⅌ sack, Alum		75
Liverpool		65
Lisbon		[illegible]
American		65
On 125 lb Sacks	40	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	7 50
Common	2 00	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	5 00
Cypress Hearts	....	7 50
SUGAR, ⅌ lb—Standard Granu'd	5¼	[illegible]
Standard A		[illegible]
White Ex. C		[illegible]
Extra C, Golden	4	[illegible]
C, Yellow		[illegible]
SOAP, ⅌ lb—Northern	3¼	4
STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	14
R. O. Hogshead		10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping	[illegible]	9 00
Mill, Prime	[illegible]	7 50
Mill, Fair	6 50	[illegible]
Common Mill	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00	[illegible]
TALLOW, ⅌ lb	5	
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon—Northern	1 00	2 [illegible]
North Carolina	1 00	2
WOOL, ⅌ lb—Washed	[illegible]	
Clear of burs	12½	
Burry	[illegible]	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 5.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing early in the day. Later, sales were reported at 26 cents per gallon for country and 26½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN.—Nothing doing.

TAR.—Market quiet at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 40 for Hard, $1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 26¼c; rosin, strained, $1.02½; good strained $1 07½; tar $1 00; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	38
Rosin	458
Tar	304
Crude Turpentine	31

Receipts same day last year—12 casks spirits turpentine, 75 bbls rosin, 61 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Steady. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅛	cts ⅌ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅛	" "
Low Middling	7 7-16	" "
Middling	7⅞	" "
Good Middling	8 3-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 4⅞c.

Receipts—334 bales; same day last year 132.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 5—Evening—Money on call was firm at 6@8 cent., last loan at 6 and closing offered at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange dull; actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@487 for sixty days and 487¾@488 for demand. Commercial bills 485½@486½. Government bonds higher; United States coupon fours 109¾; United States twos 95. State bonds quiet; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds were steady.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was dull.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 5—Evening—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8⅛c; middling 8⅛c.

Cottonfutures—market closed steady; February 7 88, March 8 01; April 8 06, May 8 10, June 8 13, July 8 16, August 8 15, September 7 86, October 7 71, November 7 65, December 7 66. Sales 115,100 bales.

Cotton—net receipts —— bales; gross 3,665 bales; exports to Great Britain —bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 235 bales; sales — bales, sales to spinners 153 bales; stock (actual) 187,891 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 14,584 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,450 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 2,652 bales; stock 940,911 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 75,630 bales; exports to Great Britain 24,233 bales; to France 13,513 bales; to the Continent 39,090 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,067,215 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,298,802 bales; exports to France 364,653 bales; exports to the Continent 1,113,497 bales.

NEW YORK, February 5—Flour was unchanged, firm, fairly active; Southern flour steady, unchanged; common to extra fair $2 40@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot dull and firm and ⅛c higher; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 81⅛c; afloat 82⅝c; options were fairly active and irregular; No. 2 red February 74⅛c; March 75⅛c; May 73⅛; June and July 72⅛c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 36½; afloat 37½; options were dull and firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance; February 37c; May 36⅛c; July 37⅛c. Oats—spot more active and barely steady; options dull and easier; February 24⅞c; March 25⅛c; May 25⅛c; spot prices—No. 2 25⅛c; No. 2 white 26@26⅛c; mixed Western 24½@26c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Wool firm and unchanged; Beef quiet, steady and unchanged; beef hams firm at $15 50; tierced beef quiet and steady; city extra India mess $15 00@16 00. Cut meats quiet and steady; pickled bellies 5⅛c; shoulders 5@5⅛c; hams 8½@9c. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam closed at $5 87½; city $5 35; May $6 10; refined dull; Continent $6 15; South America $6 40; compound $4 75@5 12½. Pork steady and demand moderate; old mess $11 00@11 25. Butter—fancy firm, with a good demand and; Western creamery 12@16c; others unchanged. Cotton seed oil quiet and easy; crude 23@23½; yellow prime 27½; do off grade 26¾@27c. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses firm, in fair demand and unchanged. Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 5@5⅛c. Coffee was steady and 10@20 points up; February $12 25@12 40; March $12 5@12 34; April $12 00; May $11 70@11 80; July $11 80. September $11 70@11 80; December $10 55@10 65; spot Rio dull but steady, No 7 $13 00. Sugar—raw firm and dull; fair refining 3⅛c; centrifugal 96 test 3⅞c bid; refined sugar unchanged and quiet. Freights to Liverpool were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Cash quotations: Flour firm, dull, unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 64¾@66⅛c; No. 2 red 68⅝@71. Corn—No. 2 28⅛. Oats—No. 2 19⅜c. Mess pork, per bbl, $10 25@10 40. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 57½@5 60. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 ribs $5 20@5 25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 50@5 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs. $5 25@5 50. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 February 65@65⅛, 66⅛, 64¾, 65⅜c; May 67@67⅛, 68⅛, 66¾, 67⅜c; July 66¾, 68, 66⅝, 67⅛ Corn—February 27⅞, 28⅛, 27⅞, 27⅞@28c; May 30⅛@30⅜, 30⅝@30¾, 30⅛ 30⅛@30⅜; July 31⅛, 31⅝, 31⅜, 31⅛c; September 32⅝, 32¾, 32⅛, 32⅛. Oats—No. 2 February 19⅛, 19⅜@19⅛, 19⅛, 19⅜; May 21⅛@21⅜, 21⅛, 21⅛, 21⅛c; July 21⅛, 21⅛@21⅜, 21⅜@21⅛ 21⅜@21⅛. Mess pork, per bbl, February $10 27½, 10 27½, 10 27½, 10 27½; May $10 35, 10 52½, 10 35, 10 50; July $10 55, 10 62½, 10 55, 10 62½. Lard, per 100 lbs, February $5 57½, 5 57½, 5 57½, 5 57½; May $5 80, 5 82½, 5 75, 5 77½; July $5 92½, 5 95, 5 90, 5 90. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, February $5 15, 5 15, 5 11, 5 15; May $5 30, 5 40, 5 30, 5 35; July $5 45, 5 45, 5 45, 5 45.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Flour firm. Wheat unsettled and higher; No. 2 red, spot and February 75⅛@75⅜c; May 74⅝@74¾c; Southern wheat, by sample, 76@77c; do on grade 73@76c. Corn firmer; mixed and February 33⅜@33⅛c; March 33⅞@33⅜c; May 35⅛@35⅜c; Steamer mixed 32@32⅛c; Southern white 33⅜@33⅞c. Oats firm; No. 2 white Western 26c bid; No. 2 mixed do 24@24⅛c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

February 5—Galveston, quiet at 8c, net receipts 2,484 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7⅞c, net receipts 593 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8¼, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 8⅛c, net receipts 874 bales; Wilmington, steady at 7⅞c, net receipts 334 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8½c, net receipts 118 bales; Savannah, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,555 bales; New Orleans, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 6,559 bales; Mobile, dull at 7⅝c, net receipts 927 bales; Memphis, steady at 7⅞c, net receipts 400 bales; Augusta, steady at 7 15-16c; net receipts 260 bales; Charleston, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 554 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair and prices firm. American middling 4 19-32d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,900 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 1,000 bales, of which 500 were American. Futures opened steady and demand moderate. American middling (l m c) February 4 31-64@4 30-64d; March and April 4 29-64d; April and May 4 28-64d; May and June 4 27 64d; June and July 4 27-64d; July and August 4 27-64d; August and September 4 24-64d seller; September and October 4 15-64d; October and November 4 11-64d; November and December 4 11 64d. Futures steady.

Tenders of cotton for delivery to-day were 200 bales new dockets, and —— bales old dockets.

4 P M—February 4 30 64@4 31-64d seller; February and March 4 29 64@4 30-64d seller; March and April 4 29-64d seller; April and May 4 27 64@4 28-64d buyer; May and June 4 27 64d seller; June and July 4 26 64@4 27-64d buyer; July and August 4 26-64@4 27 64d seller; August and September 4 23-64@4 24-64d seller; September and October 4 15-64d seller; October and November 4 11-64d seller; November and December 4 10-64@4 11 64d seller. Futures closed quiet but steady.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Schr Mary B Judge, Morris, Tuspan, Mexico, (light) Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 6, 1896.

STEAMSHIPS.

Frutera (Br), 637 tons, Shaw, Alex Sprunt & Son.

SCHOONERS.

Estelle, 389 tons, Hutchinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Sierra (Br), 124 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Robert A Snyder, 357 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Victory (Br), 131 tons, Munroe Geo Harriss, Son & C.

John S Barker (Br), 239 ton, Robertson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Bertha Warner, 431 tons, Rummell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva May, 150 tons, Small, Jas T Riley & Co.

BARQUES.

Maria Anna D'Abundo (Ital), 576 tons, Abano, E Peschau & Co.

Glenudal (Nor), — tons, Tonnesen, Heide & Co.

Antares (Ger), 466 tons, Rachlen, E Peschau & Co.

BRIGS.

M C Haskell, 333 tons, Winfield, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references. New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited.   dec 29 6m

Cash Paid

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Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

Free on board cars or steamer at Wilmington in good sound packages. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

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Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, in quantities to suit,

At Your Own Price,

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Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and

Excellent for Placing Under Carpets

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS



Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

Sold by all Local Druggists.

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Castoria

for

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

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FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin Cracks.	
Corns,		

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y fr su we

The Morning Star.

I SHALL NOT PASS AGAIN THIS WAY.

The bread that bringeth strength I want to give,
The water pure that bids the thirsty live.
I want to help the fainting day by day.
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give the oil of joy for tears,
The faith to conquer crowding doubts and fears.
Beauty for ashes may I give always.
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give good measure running o'er,
And into angry hearts I want to pour
The answer soft that turneth wrath away.
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

I want to give to others hope and faith.
I want to do all that the Master saith.
I want to live aright from day to day.
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way.

—Great Thoughts.

A WAR STORY.

"Ben Butler and I met in the rotunda of the capitol," remarked Mr. Sayers, chairman of the appropriations committee of the last house, to a Star writer one day, "the last time I saw him. It was not long before the old general's death, and the occasion, if I remember correctly, was some appearance he had to make before the supreme court in the case of the Chicago anarchists. As I shook the old man's hand my memory traveled back to a time when Butler's name was the one I liked the least and Butler's hands the last ones into which I cared to fall.

"I was rather young, a mere boy, in Texas when the war broke like a storm. Naturally, with my geography, I went with the Confederacy. I was in the artillery. One day we captured a battery of three brass guns. It was given to me to command, and the day I got that battery was the proudest day in my life. Then as I look back it still seems to me that those six brass field guns were the most beautiful things that I ever saw.

"Of course I was full of ardor. I burned to do something with my battery. Such was my anxiety to get into trouble with those guns that I dragged a couple over to the Mississippi—we were in Louisiana at the time—and pulled on a fight with a stray gunboat belonging to the Yankees which I found prowling around. We had a sharp, spitfire time of it for a few moments, when a lucky shot from one of my guns tore a hole in her in such a fashion that it let the river in, and she filled and sank. I was excessively proud of the achievement.

"Butler had New Orleans at the time, and, among other things, was running the papers. Later I read an account of my brush with the gunboat in one of Butler's journals. It could not be called an unbiased statement. It reviled me as a most abandoned and bloodthirsty character and declared that even after the gunboat surrendered I kept on pouring shot into her as if my one purpose in life was wholesale murder. Of course this was not so. I wouldn't have fired on anybody after he had hauled his flag down, and besides that I didn't have the ammunition to waste.

"After I rejoined the rest of my battery following the exploit of the gunboat I hunted trouble with the Yankees more zealously than ever. One day I was fully gratified. We were still in Louisiana. The sun came up one morning and found some 10,000 of us facing a largely superior force of Yankees. We couldn't have crawled out of a fight even were we so disposed, but no one suggested any retreat. The fact was we felt quite cocky and were full of a belief that we could whip the invaders. The fight began, and I soon had my heart's wish. I was in a peck of trouble with the Yankees, I and my battery. I had succeeded in attracting the attention and getting a hearing, as it were, from three Yankee batteries all at once. They were a reasonably brisk outfit, and it didn't take them a minute to get my range. Then it began to rain sorrow and hail despair for my battery.

"To show you how hot those Yankees made it one only need to say that they wounded or killed 40 of my 66 men and dismounted two of my brass beauties in 30 minutes. You might have planted corn where my battery stood when they got through, it was so plowed and harrowed by the Yankee fire.

"I was in the thick of the battle. I was standing near the No. 1 gun. A man of the name of Thompson was stepping forward with a shot in his hands to load. Without a word or cry he suddenly fell forward on the gun and then slipped to the ground, limp as a wet towel. A cannon ball had torn through his chest.

"I ordered a man to his place. Before he was there a moment a fragment of shell from out of the sky struck him on top of his head, and he fell dead by the side of Thompson. It was such a whirl of smoke and roar that I couldn't tell what was going on at the other guns, much less in other parts of the field. I had been ordered to hold my position and had made up my mind to hold it while a gun and a man of my battery held together. I ordered another to take the place of the second lying dead under the gun. This man got there just in time to receive a rifle bullet in his mouth. It came out under his ear. This man, however, didn't die. I met him years after the war.

"Three men were all that were available for this especial duty. They were dead and wounded and gone, and I took the post myself. I don't know how long it was—whether one minute or ten—when, without the slightest feeling of pain or warning, I was hurt, my legs gave way, and I sank to the ground. At the same instant an explosion like 40 batteries all uniting in one discharge broke loose just to the rear of me. A column of fire and smoke shot toward the sky, as if a volcano had been loosed by the general jar and din of battle. It was my ammunition wagon. I had 2,000 rounds of ammunition in a big army wagon. It had been placed about 50 yards to the rear of my battery. When we opened the fight, I had made up my mind to stay, and I'd brought up all my ammunition, resolved to win or lose right there. A shot from the Yankees had exploded it. That was the volcano.

"As I look back I'm not sure but the chance explosion of my ammunition wagon saved what was left of me and my battery. The smoke swept down and covered us up like a fog. The Yankees ceased firing on us. They probably thought we were wiped off the face of the earth in the explosion. As the smoke drifted on, while it became clear about the battery, it hung like a blanket between us and the enemy and acted the part of a shield. The Yankees couldn't see us, so they didn't shoot.

"Two of my men came along and dragged me to the rear, out of the way of immediate harm.

"'Are you hurt, captain?' asked one.

"I told him I couldn't tell. That was the extent of my information.

"He tore open my coat and vest. My shirt was white, and save for powder stains and the general grime of battle it was white still. Not a drop of blood reddened it. I held up my left boot.

"'Pull off that boot,' I said.

"The boot, a high cavalry sort, came off. Not a twinge of pain, not a color of blood.

"At this point I broke into a perspiration. A fear seized me, the like of which has never overcome me since. Had I fainted away in the midst of battle and in view of two armies? I felt no wound, was torn by no pain. It came over me like some dream of horror that I was unhurt and had fainted, and that in the sequel of the story I would be branded a coward from one end of the war to the other wherever soldiers built a campfire.

"I held up the right boot to be removed. A cupful of blood ran out. I was never so glad to see anything in my life. I would not have taken gold for a single drop of it, such was the relief it brought. I had been pierced through the ankle by a rifle ball.

"When night fell, while we still held our lines, we were whipped. It had begun to rain, with a sad, hopeless drizzle that took the heart out of a man. I was lying on some blankets in one corner of a negro cabin. Over in another corner, under a blanket, lay my dearest friend, dead. All about were wounded men. The doctors had turned the place into a hospital. At last a doctor whom I knew came in.

"'Never while I'm alive,' I replied. 'I'm too young to talk about going through life on one leg.'

"Then he told me the army would have to retreat that night; that he had no ambulances, no means of transportation. The wounded, including myself, would have to be left behind. They would be prisoners to the Yankees.

"All at once, like a landslide, I thought of Butler and that newspaper account of my firing on the gunboat after it had surrendered. I made sure Butler would hang me like a dog, once he got hands on me. It was at this juncture when I determined he shouldn't get me. I was as strenuously against hanging as against amputation.

"We were on an old sugar plantation. Before the fight I'd seen some rough, two wheeled sugar carts. I made them hustle about and get me a mule, a negro and a sugar cart. They bandaged my leg and put me in. The last thing the doctor did was to give me a two ounce bottle of morphine and show me how to take it. Then he said 'Goodby,' and I could see that he thought it was forever. He probably figured that if the Yankees didn't kill me the morphine would.

"All that night, all the next day, all the next night that rough cart jolted on through the rain. For a whole 36 hours I lived on morphine. At last we got to Shreveport. When I was lifted out of the cart, my ankle was swollen to elephantine size. But I escaped Butler, and I had not fainted away in battle, and these two reliefs almost made the rest easy. I got back into Texas, and at last was well again. As soon as I could sit in a saddle I was back with my battery again in time to take part in a campaign against General Canby—who was afterward killed by the Modoc Captain Jack—in New Mexico. We left Texas with over 3,200 men, and on our return eight months later mustered fewer than 1,000."—Washington Star.

Why Some Mushrooms Are Poisonous.

The greed of gain, regardless of consequences, is one of the dangerous elements in business life and is never more clearly brought out than in the culture of mushrooms. It is well understood that mushrooms grown on old pastures are wholesome and delicious—of course taking it for granted that they are freshly gathered and properly prepared. The London Lancet has an interesting article on the subject of growing mushrooms and calls attention to some points that are worthy of the notice of health authorities and housekeepers. The mushroom is a very low order of organization. It flourishes on old manure heaps and is capable of taking up a large amount of the material from which it derives its existence.

Clean and carefully handled manure, with a fair amount of old sod and earth, grows healthful plants, but in some large cities garbage and filthy matter of all sorts is used in the preparation of the beds. Microscopic investigation has revealed the fact that the cap of the mushroom is so constructed that it can absorb from the manure vapors which are dangerous poisons. The little fringes underneath the cap are therefore little more than storehouses of poisons. It would be well worth while for consumers of mushrooms to find out from where they receive their supplies, and if other than clean and wholesome materials are used to discard them altogether.—New York Ledger.

Book Bound In Gold and Silver.

The only gold and silver bound, diamond incrusted book in the world was lately enshrined in the holy Mohammedan city of Isnan-Ruza, Persia. The book is of course a copy of the Alkoran and is a gift from Abd-ur-Rahman, ameer of Afghanistan. The covers of this unique volume, the sides of which are 9½ by 4 inches, are of solid gold plates one-eighth of an inch in thickness, lined with silver sheets of the same thickness.

The centerpiece, as well as the corners, is a symbolic design wrought in diamonds, rubies and pearls. The center figure is a crescent with a star between its points, the whole design being composed of 109 small diamonds, 167 pearls and 122 rubies. The diamonds on each corner, which are almost hidden in their golden setting, and the orange colored lacquer with which they are fastened, are each worth about $5,000. The book itself is on parchment, entirely written by hand. It is valued at $125,000. There are said to have been over 100,000 visitors present in Isnan-Ruza the day the holy relic was enshrined.—St. Louis Republic.

Soap Bubbles.

M. Izarn has communicated to the Academy of Sciences a new method for obtaining soap bubbles lasting a much longer time than those obtained from the soap water generally used. He has recourse to a resinous soap made by the following formula: Pulverize together 10 grams of pure rosin and 10 parts of carbonate of potash; add 100 parts of water and boil until complete solution. We obtain in this way a thick solution which may be kept in stock to be diluted for use with from four to five times its volume of water. It can be kept indefinitely even when exposed to the air. The bubbles produced are very persistent and consequently can be made useful in the study of phenomena relating to thin laminæ and in making photographs in which soap bubbles play a part.

The Director's Fee.

Nearly all the great financial concerns here pay the directors who attend board meetings $10 for each sitting, not counting lunch and cigars. Some men in this way pick up all the way from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, they being of the directory of several institutions or corporations. A bank president whose services are in demand as a director is authority for the statement that the fee is paid in gold and is given to the director the moment he enters the board room. And directors don't always direct at that.—New York Letter.

The Public's Own Fault.

Jazkins—Bicyclists are so common nowadays, I suppose, that nobody pays any attention to them.

Bizmog—That's just it. People pay no attention to them, and then they denounce the bicyclists for running them down.—Roxbury (Mass.) Gazette.

How She Knew.

"Mrs. Smith's got a dog that likes me," said little Emily, coming home from a visit to her aunt.

"How do you know he likes you?" her mother asked.

"'Cause he tasted me and then wagged his tail," answered the little girl.—Pearson's Weekly.

A FAST LIFE.

ITS PLEASURES AND ITS PERILS.

Some Men and Women Who Live at Lightning Speed and Will Only Take a Vacation in the Grave—The Pace That Kills.



Times have certainly changed, and, in some respects, not for the better. The tide of life and competition is stronger than it was fifty years ago, and, like a swimmer with a strong tide against him, one must expend double the energy to win to the shores of success.

It makes no difference what goal we aim at, the conditions are the same.

We live too fast, work too hard, drink too much, sleep too little, keep our nerves on the strain and jump all the time.

There are two classes of fast livers.

Those who work too hard and too long.

Those who do not work at all.

Both classes are reaching the same end, though, perhaps, by somewhat different routes.

They are "burning the candle at both ends," and even a child can predict the result.

There Will Be No Candle Shortly.

Increased speed in ANY machine, human or otherwise, means increased wear and tear and waste.

Increased waste of the tissues of the body means increased work for the kidneys, whose place it is to remove poisons and impurities. Increased kidney work means increased strain upon those organs, and increased strain without rest or relief means disease.

This is why so many fast livers, had workers, hard drinkers, and hard smokers die of Bright's disease.

Many men not satisfied with the harm their over-work or fast life is doing them must needs add to it voluntarily by putting more poisons into the system that still further add to the work of the kidneys and irritate and inflame these organs.

We refer to Alcohol, Tobacco, and Opiates. Surely there are enough poisons and impurities in our blood already without adding more.

And yet we do it with the mistaken idea that we stimulate our brains, increase our appetites, or soothe our nerves.

Take The Strain off Your Kidneys!

They are toiling day and night in your behalf as it is.

Don't add to their burdens unless you are anxious to issue invitations for a funeral.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills are precisely what you need and what your kidneys would ask for if they had a voice in the matter.

No use advising you to live slower, to work less, to go to bed early, and moderate the gait at which you are going.

You simply won't do it. You may think you will, but you won't.

Then use Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills, and take this terrible strain off your kidneys, and filter and purify your blood.

Fifty cents per box from all druggists, or enclose 50 cents in stamps or silver direct to the

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Plowing With Oxen.

There can be little doubt that the ox was the earliest beast employed for the plow. A white bull and a white cow were yoked together to draw the furrow for making the walls of Rome. Greeks and Romans employed oxen in plowing; asses only for sandy soils. When the plowman had finished his day's labor, he turned the instrument upside down, and the oxen went home dragging its tail and handle over the surface of the ground—a scene described by Horace.

The yoking together of ox and ass was expressly forbidden by the law of Moses and is made the ground of a ludicrous comparison by Plautus. Ulysses, when he feigned madness in order to avoid going on the Trojan expedition, plowed with an ox and a horse together.

In the west of England the custom of yoking oxen to the plow went out at the beginning of this century. A very few old men can remember how, as boys, they were employed with the goad to urge on the oxen. Hardly any recall having held the plow to them.—Chambers' Journal.

Sharkskins as Sandpaper.

A carpenter who was at work in the New York aquarium at Castle Garden, and knew a thing or two about fishes, took the skin of a dogfish which had died, dried it and used it as sandpaper. The dogfish is of the same order as the shark, whose skin is often used as sandpaper. Sharkskin sandpaper is fine and uniform. It doesn't scratch, and it is lasting. The gritty points are really modified scales. Fishermen use sharkskin as sandpaper, and some is sold for that use, not so much, however, in this country as in Europe. When sold, it is used principally on fine cabinet work.

In this country sharks are utilized chiefly for their oil and for the manufacture of fertilizers. An oil that is used for lubricating purposes is taken from the shark's liver, the rest of the shark, excepting such skins as there may be other demand for, being worked up into fertilizer. In Europe the shark is caught chiefly for its oil and skin. A handsome leather called shagreen is made from sharkskin, and this is used for making purses, cardcases and ornamental boxes. Shagreen is more used in Europe than here. Many small sharks are eaten in Europe. In Mediterranean cities they are a common article of food.—New York Sun.

Highest Range In America.

It is not commonly known, but it is a fact, that perhaps the highest range of mountains in America is on the Uintah Indian reservation in Utah. Bear's peak has an altitude of 14,600 feet, being 400 feet higher than Pike's peak in Colorado. In a stretch of 30 miles there are a dozen such peaks with altitudes of over 13,000 feet each, and which are snow capped almost all the year round.

From these mountains numbers of rivers of bright crystal water have their source. They flow down through the valleys and plains, affording the finest natural irrigation in the world. The two reservations have an area of about 6,000,000 acres, Uintah occupying about 4,000,000 acres. According to the report of the United States Indian agent, Major Ranlett, about 540,000 acres of the Uintah land is admirably adapted for cultivation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Mine.

The poor young man was trying to win the rich young woman.

"Be mine," he implored.

"What kind of mine?" she responded; "gold mine?"—Detroit Free Press.

YOUR LATIN AS

A well known master of history is domesticated in all families. He dines with Pericles and sups with Titus Willmott.

The annual rainfall in the Atlantic States is 80 inches; in the southern, 55; in the western, 36; in the Pacific, 52.

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In every conceivable shape.

We had a thousand pieces when the season began. We have a hundred pieces now. They are worth the first price. Will you take them at a SACRIFICE? Remember that you take them at just HALF the marked price.

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Those pretty Dolls will be sold for half the marked price. These Dolls will not last long at these prices.

Lace Curtains.

CURTAINS THAT SOLD FOR

$7.00	this week	$4.75
5.00	" "	3.50
4.00	" "	2.55
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2.50	" "	1.40
2.25	" "	1.35
2.00	" "	1.25
1.75	" "	1.15
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These are samples. Call early.

Mattings,

NEW MATTINGS.

Twenty-five pieces Matting just arrived. This lot of Mattings represent a portion of a large import order given by us during the Fall. Mattings are cheaper than last year. You can get a very good Matting for 12½c a yard. We have about 150 yards at that price, for which you have paid 16⅔c a yard. You must examine the line shown at 15c per yard, also at 20, 25 and 30c a yard.

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dec 29 tf

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The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

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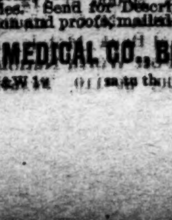
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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 43
4 20	Lv.. Maysville Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JAN. 31, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.33 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.33 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 3.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6 00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.03 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 6.50 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.13 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 3.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.18 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10. a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m., arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.40 p m; Sunday 2.45 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 00 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 7 53 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8 50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m, Lucknow 1.00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a. m. arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 :6 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning lea e Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5 35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7 35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Harrisville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m, Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, *6 40 a m Darlington 7.20 a m, *7 2? p m, 4.30 p m., 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.20 a m, *7 50 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 05 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9:44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m. arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m. 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11 35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 25 a m, arrives Sumter †8 55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †6 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †3 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 :5 p m, arrives Darlington †7 55 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

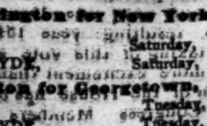
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, Feb.

CROATAN, Saturday, Feb.

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, Feb.

GEO. W. CLYDE, Saturday, Feb.

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN, Tuesday, Jan. 28

GEO. W. CLYDE, Tuesday, Feb. 4

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

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THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jan 26 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar.... Wilmington .... Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv.... Fayetteville .... Ar	10 33 a m
4 38 "	Ar .... Fayetteville Lv	10 55
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 39 a m	Lv.... Climax.... Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv.... Walnut Cove.... Lv	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.... Walnut Cove.... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall.... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv.... Mt Airy.... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar.... Bennettsville.... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv.... Maxton.... Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv.... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville.... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar.... Ramseur.... Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv.... Climax.... Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv.... Greensboro.... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 15 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

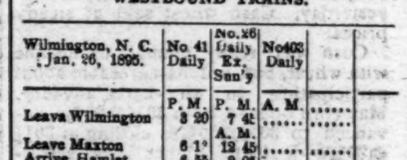
W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 26, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 42	......	......
		A. M.		
Leave Maxton	6 1°	12 45	......	......
Arrive Hamlet	6 55	2 05	......	......
Leave Hamlet	7 15	2 50	8 08	......
Leave Wadesboro	8 05	4 13	8 49	......
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	9 25	......
Leave Monroe	9 10	6 30	9 55	......
Arrive Charlotte	10 00	7 45	10 4	......
Leave Charlotte			10 43	......
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......
			P. M.	......
Leave Shelby			1 00	......
Arr Rutherfordton			2 10	......

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 35	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 20	9 00	
Leave Monroe	6 07	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 05	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	7 55	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 20		
Leave Maxton	9 29	3 36		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5 26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	8.06 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8.06 a m

Schedule Between Wilmington and Portsmouth.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m
Arrive Portsmouth	7 30 a m
Leave Portsmouth	12 01 a m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 noon

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway. at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

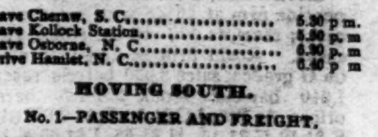
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

jan 26 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.00 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p. m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North, South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE. Supt.

THE SUN

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dec 14

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1896

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The *Sun* says: Cotton closed steady, with February one point higher for the day and other months three to four points higher. New Orleans advanced one to three points. Liverpool advanced one to one and a half points on this crop and two points on the next crop. The spot sales were 10,000 bales, at unchanged prices.

To-day's features: The success of the big bond issue, small receipts, a rise in Liverpool, an advance in the stock and grain markets and covering of shorts gave prices an upward impetus. Even the next crop months were firm, for the magnitude of the next acreage is, of course, purely conjectural, and the heavy rains at the South of late, with occasional floods, have retarded field work to some extent. The feeling in business circles here this afternoon is much more cheerful. The cotton shorts became nervous and their buying infused greater strength into the market. The receipts at the ports this week are going to disappoint the advocates of lower prices. A New Orleans dispatch to-day said: Notwithstanding circular talk about great sales of fertilizers, the Charleston *News and Courier*, a few days since, reports fertilizer sales less than two years ago. Circulars fail to point out that about April 20th last year, in the middle of the planting season, December contracts in New York were selling at 7c, only ⅜c lower than next December is now selling. It is also worth recalling that when cotton advanced from 5⅛ to 7c last year the bears insisted that the rise was premature and would not be maintained as the price insured as large a planting as ever and another large crop. The reduction in acreage did occur notwithstanding the advance in price from 5⅛ to 7c before the completion of planting and with next crop position now selling at only ⅝c higher than in April, last year, it may be that the talked of stimulation to be felt this year from the higher price may not be so great as some profess it to be.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Higher Prices for Wheat and Corn—Oats Unchanged—Lard Lower—Ribs Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In the morning, wheat appeared to be bound for the dollar mark, but after noon to-day it looked as though the bottom had fallen out of the market entirely. May wheat opened from 67@67⅛c; sold between 66¾@68⅛c, closing at 67⅜—⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat sold at steady prices.

Corn was ready enough to decline with wheat, but not as agreeable about participating in the early advance. May corn opened from 30⅛@30⅜c, advanced to 30⅝@30¾c, closing at 30⅛@30¾c—a shade higher than yesterday. Cash corn sold at ⅛c advance, but closed with the gain lost.

Sympathy with the other markets governed the action of oats. On the early advance May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats sold ⅛c higher, closing easy.

Provisions—Trading in products was with some irregularity, the opening being at easier figures than the close of yesterday, through sympathy with the hog market, which was lower. The strength of grain early in the session helped products, but towards the close prices eased off and at the end were about steady. May pork closed 7½c. higher than yesterday. May lard 5@7½c. lower and May ribs 5c. higher. Domestic markets were steady.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Seven Persons Found Dead in their Home at Chicago.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, February 5.—An entire family, consisting of seven persons, was found dead this morning, the result of murderous work and suicide last night of Richard Kœttke, a carpenter, residing at 207 Berteau avenue. The dead are: Richard Kœttke, aged 36; Kate Kœttke, his wife; John Kœttke, his father, aged 73 years; Mina Kœttke, his mother, 71 years of age; Mina Kœttke, his daughter, 9 years old; Anna Kœttke, daughter, 8 years of age; Emma Kœttke, daughter, 7 years of age.

The discovery was made at 7.30 o'clock this morning by a neighbor, who called at the Kœttke residence to get some work done. The victims were all killed by shots from a revolver, which was found by Kœttke's side. Kœttke has been out of work for some time, had no money and no prospects of getting work.

WARM WIRELETS.

The steamer Yumuri, at New York yesterday from Havana, brought $1,000,000 gold, consigned to Lazard Freres.

The steamer Lamington, with fruit, from Valencia, Spain, for New York, went ashore on Long Island Tuesday night, and will probably prove a total loss. The crew and two passengers were taken off by life-savers.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

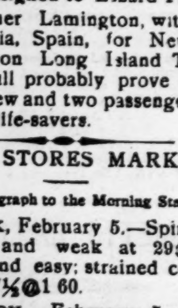
By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Spirits turpentine dull and weak at 29@29½c. Rosin quiet and easy; strained common to good $1 57½@1 60.

CHARLESTON, February 5.—Spirits turpentine—market nominal at 26c; sales — bales. Rosin firm; no sales B, C $1 00, D $1 10, E $1 20, F $1 30, G $1 30, H $1 40, I $1 50, K $1 70, M —; other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, February 5.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c, with sales of 376 casks; receipts 117 casks; stock 12,214 casks. Rosin firm at an advance of 5c on G grades; sales 3,000 barrels; receipts 1,240 barrels; stock 231,485 barrels; prices; A, B and C $1 00, D $1 20, E $1 30, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 55, I $1 60, K 1 75, M $2 00, N $2 00, window glass $2 12½, water white $2 25.

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SENATE AND HOUSE.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS ACCORDED CUBAN INSURGENTS

By Resolution Reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations—Appropriations Considered—Bill Passed by the House to Prevent Prize Fights in New Mexico—Debate on the Free Coinage Substitute for the House Bond Bill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—During the morning hour when reports of committees were called for, Mr. Morgan reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a substitute for the concurrent resolution reported from the same committee on the 29th of January in relation to Cuba. The substitute was read, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that, in the opinion of Congress, a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed, and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

The resolution is on the Vice President's table and will be taken up to-morrow.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wolcott said that he had received a copy of the resolutions of the Denver Trades Association condemning his attitude on the Monroe doctrine and approving that of the President and Congress. Another copy, he said, had been sent to the Secretary of the Senate. This Trades Assemby, he said, evidently courted notoriety; he would present these resolutions as a memorial and ask to have them referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. [Laughter.]

The Vice President laid before the Senate Mr. Quay's resolution, offered yesterday, to recommit to the Finance Committee the House Tariff bill and the committee's free coinage substitute, but Mr. Vest contended that the concurrent resolution as to the distribution of seeds had precedence. This contention was recognized by the Vice President, who decided at the same time that Mr. Quay's resolution would not go to the calendar at the close of the morning hour, but would be again presented to the Senate in the morning hour to-morrow.

The joint resolution as to seeds was then laid before the Senate. It was reported from the Committee on Agriculture on the 16th of January, by Mr. Hansbrough of North Dakota, Republican, and it directs the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the appropriations act for the current fiscal year for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds, and for the printing, publication and distribution of farmers' bulletins.

Mr. Vest made one of his characteristic speeches in support of the joint resolution, holding up the Secretary of Agriculture to ridicule in connection with the seed question and with the Secretary's condemnation of the free silver movement. The devil, Mr. Vest said, had owed the Democratic party a grudge and had paid it in a Secretary of Agriculture who had put the party in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the country, which had been heretofore particularly close to the Democratic organization. In conclusion he gave a humorous description of Secretary Morton swinging his golden censer filled with incense at the Executive Mansion and shouting: "Holy, Holy, art thou Grover; King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

The joint resolution went over without action and the rest of the day was spent in the discussion of the resolution to distribute the appropriation bills among the several committees having charge of the subject matter. The resolution did not reach a vote and the Senate at 6.05 adjourned until to-morrow.

The substitute Cuban resolution reported from the Foreign Relations Committee goes further than did the resolution reported to the Senate a short time ago. There was a diversity of opinion in the committee as to the advisability of Congress passing a resolution recognizing the insurgents, the majority holding that such recognition was a function of the Executive solely, with which Congress ought not and could not properly interfere. After some discussion, the conclusion was arrived at that Congress could go no further than to express its opinion that certain conditions existed and to declare that the United States ought to maintain a strict neutrality and accord to each belligerent rights. It is believed by the members of the Senate committee that if the resolution is adopted by both Houses, the President will follow the implied request of Congress and grant the insurgents the rights of belligerency which they have been urging upon Congress.

The committee decided that this resolution should be called up in the Senate at the earliest moment. This will be done, unless factious opposition is manifested, as soon as the pending resolution to divide the appropriation bills among the several committees, and the Urgent Deficiency bill have been got out of the way. Members of the committee do not expect that a protracted debate will be precipitated over the resolution.

The action of the committee in adopting the substitute was unanimous, with the exception of the vote of Mr. Cameron, who still insisted that Congress itself should recognize the belligerency of the insurgents. An effort was also made to have the resolution drawn as a joint resolution, so as to require the approval of the President, but this was abandoned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Delegate Catron, of New Mexico, Republican, asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill intended to prevent the series of prize fights advertised to occur near El Paso Tex., beginning on the 14th instant. He explained that New Mexico was only three miles from El Paso, and it was the purpose to take the fights over into New Mexico. The Governor of the Territory had stated that he knew no law which would prevent the fights. Besides prize fights it was intended to have a number of bull fights, the men and animals for which were now on their way from Mexico. The bill proposed to punish any person engaged in a prize or bull fight or who aids and abets such a performance by his presence, if held in any Territory or the District of Columbia, by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than ten.

Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, Republican, objected.

The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was then taken up and the House agreed to the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, except that it refused to strike out the item of $1,800 for the German Orphan Asylum.

On the passage of the bill, a vote by yeas and nays was demanded by Mr. Crisp, resulting—yeas 184, nays 148. The taking of this vote was attended with more excitement than any similar action of the House has called out in this Congress. Members buttonholed one another and excited colloquies and arguments occurred on the floor.

Upon the announcement of the vote, which was received with applause, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, Republican, moved to reconsider, with a view of having the bill recommitted.

Mr. Crisp moved to lay the motion on the table, and by a yea and nay vote of 86 to 193, the House refused. On the motion to reconsider, the Republicans favored and the Democrats opposed it; the result being yeas 189, nays 80.

Mr. Grosvenor then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, to re-examine and report a new paragraph under the head of charities.

This gave rise to a discussion of the scope and effect of the rule regarding the fifteen-minutes debate upon a proposition, after the previous question had been ordered, which had not been before discussed. By unanimous consent, a decision on this point, which was conceded to be far reaching and important, was deferred, and Messrs. Crisp and Cannon were allowed five minutes each to discuss the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was then agreed to.

Mr. Henderson of Ohio, Republican, reported the bill presented earlier in the day, modified to meet objections then made to prevent prize and bull fighting in the Territories and District of Columbia, which was passed. As amended, it fixes the penalties at imprisonment from one to five years, in the discretion of the court, restricting its operations to the principals and promotors.

The House then began consideration of the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, recommending non-concurrence in the Senate free silver coinage substitute for the bond bill passed by the House last December.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the committee, spoke for two hours, and at the close of his remarks the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, at which time the debate on the bill was further continued.

The debate on the free coinage substitute sent over by the Senate was continued in the House in a night session, beginning at 8 p. m. There was a pretty fair attendance of members and the public galleries were well filled. The first speech was made by Mr. Bell of California, Populist, in favor of the substitute. He was followed by Mr. Pearson of North Carolina, Republican, who avowed his faith that the Republican party would solve the financial question in a way to give the largest possible coinage of silver consistent with the credit of the Government. In the course of his remarks Mr. Pearson indulged in a sneer at the expense of South Carolina for the part which she took in provoking the war of secession. This allusion angered Mr. Talbert of South Carolina, Democrat, who declared, in a great state of excitement, that South Carolina was right in the position which she then took.

"I am ashamed of any man who endorses secession or the motives which lay behind it," Mr. Pearson said.

"I endorse it," Mr. Talbert exclaimed, "I endorse every word of secession."

"It has been said," Mr. Pearson went on, "that if hell ever breaks loose in this country it will break loose in South Carolina, and I believe it."

The spectators in the gallery took sides in this angry altercation, applauding now the one and now the other. Mr. Talbert had the last word, declaring that "South Carolina never has been whipped and never will be whipped."

When the excitement subsided Mr. Pearson went on with his speech. Other speeches were made by Mr. Wilson of Iowa, Republican; Mr. Shafroth of Colorado; Mr. Little of Arkansas, Democrat; and Linney of North Carolina, Republican, in favor of the free coinage substitute, and only Mr. Daniels of New York, Republican, against it.

The House then, at 10.35 p. m. adjourned.

THE GULF STORM.

Heavy Rains in Alabama and Mississippi—Railroads Damaged and Traffic Interrupted—Wind Storm in Mobile Causing Injury to Property.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSON, MISS., February 5.—This section was visited by a terrific rain storm last night and the already overflowed creeks and rivers have further extended their bounds until all the lowlands are covered. Pearl river is a sea of water extending from within a few feet of the Capitol yard four miles into Rankin county on the opposite side and still rising. The Queen and Crescent tracks, though on a four-foot embankment, are submerged in several places and are being carefully watched. Traffic has not been seriously interrupted, but it is feared it will be by morning. The rainfall Saturday night was reported 7½ inches; that of last night 6¼ inches.

MOBILE, ALA., February 5.—A severe wind storm from the north struck the upper part of Mobile this morning about 10 o'clock, unroofing a part of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad freight shed, and the elevated railway of the same company's guano warehouse. The iron chimneys of five saw and shingle mills were blown down, the damage being several hundred dollars in each case. The shipping in the river was for a time in danger, several vessels dragging their anchors, but the blow was over in less than ten minutes, and no harm resulted. The rainfall was two inches and accompanied by hail. One man, Reese Davis, colored, was slightly injured by flying lumber.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., February 5.—A special to the *Advertiser* from Brewton, Ala., says: It has been raining here steadily for fourteen hours, and it is estimated the rainfall is ten inches. The creeks and rivers are rising rapidly, the lower part of the town is submerged, and all the mills located on streams forced to close down. No trains have arrived since daylight, and the Nashville road is washed out in several places. If the rise continues a few hours longer the main line here will be under water. Much timber ready to be sent to market is scattered through the swamps. It is thought that this freshet will eclipse the one of March, 1889. No lives lost as far as heard from.

A MURDERED MAN.

His Body Found in a Public Road in Ashe County, N. C.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 5.—News reached here this afternoon that the body of a murdered man was found in a public road yesterday near Cut Laurel Gap, Ashe county. Papers on his person showed his name to be Jas. Moorefield, and that he represented a large Tennessee lumber company. He was on his way to Wilkes county to purchase lumber. He was robbed of his money and watch. Four men have been arrested on suspicion of being guilty of the crime.

NEWS OF THE NAVY.

Movements of U. S. Warships.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The cruiser Columbia left Admiral Bunce's squadron at Hampton Roads yesterday for Tompkinsville, Staten Island. It is supposed she has gone to receive supplies at the ammunition station. The cruiser Montgomery left Charleston this morning to rejoin Admiral Bunce at Hampton Roads, after her ineffectual hunt for the sunken filibustering steamer Hawkins.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BIDS FOR BONDS.

THE POPULAR GOVERNMENT LOAN A GREAT SUCCESS.

Subscriptions Far More Than Six Times the Amount Offered—The Whole Loan Will Bring 110.50 and Over.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Bids for $100,000,000 thirty-year 4 per cent. United States bonds were opened at the Treasury Department at noon to day under the conditions prescribed in the circular issued January 6th last, by Secretary Carlisle. The principal condition is that the bonds must be paid for in gold. For the convenience of the purchasers the bonds may be paid for in installments as follows: 20 per cent. at the time of the notice of acceptance and 10 per cent. at the end of each fifteen days thereafter.

The total number of bids was 4,640, aggregating $684,269,850, but one bid of $100,000,000 from a physician in Michigan and one of $16,000,000 from Texas are evidently bogus. Deducting these amounts leaves the aggregate of genuine bids $568 269,850.

At 3 o'clock it was generally understood that the whole $100,000,000 of bonds would bring 110.50, and over. The official average figure at which the $100,000,000 will not be known until to-morrow.

Hundreds of millions of dollars were represented. The greater number of those present as bidders came from New York, but there was a sprinkling of financiers and bankers from Chicago, Cincinnati and other Western cities, and some from Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. A large tin box was placed on the table shortly before 12 o'clock. It contained the bids. They were done up by days, and upon each package was marked the date on which the bid was received.

When Secretary Carlisle entered the room promptly at noon, he was received with applause from the people present. All was in readiness but the bids, and at 12.10 it was announced that one hundred and fifty additional bids having been received just before noon it would take half an hour or more to schedule them.

At 12.15 p. m. Comptroller Eckles appeared at the door with a list of bids in his hands and announced the committee appointed by the Secretary to open and tabulate. Under the immediate charge of Assistant Secretary Curtis, the following committee opened the bids: James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency; Daniel N. Morgan, U. S. Treasurer, and A. T. Huntington, Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency, Secretary's office.

The first bid was received January 13th, of $600 at 110. The first bids read out were in small amounts, ranging from $50 to $10,000 each. Among these was one of $5,000 at 110, from the Loan and Savings Bank of Charlotte, N. C. At the beginning of the reading, Comptroller Eckels announced that the bids ranged from par to a fraction above one hundred and nineteen. The Comptroller read until his voice gave out, when he was relieved by another member of the committee. The first bid above 110, and the first to receive applause was that for $500,000 by the Williamsburg, N. Y., Savings Bank (Eastern District of Brooklyn). Most of the bids announced prior to 2 o'clock were those received up to yesterday. They were many in number, but only half a dozen of them were for single amounts above $100,000.

The Treasury Department was simply overwhelmed with the enormous number of bids received. With fifteen expert clerks at work scheduling the bids, at 6 o'clock to-night, they having worked incessantly since 8 o'clock this morning, 1 206 bids remained unscheduled. They will be copied to-morrow. It will take many hours of hard work to straighten out the tangle as to the bids received and the prices offered. In spite of the care exercised by the committee which opened the bids, many unavoidable errors were made in announcing the bids. As proof of this it may be mentioned that a number of offers from prominent Eastern financial institutions, all apparently acting in concert, were read out as being at 110.75. This had progressed for some time when the correction was suggested by one of the parties in interest that all those bids were at 110.075. In future readings they were so announced. The official analysis of the figures will determine the result, and this will be necessarily a work of great labor.

The great feature of the bidding was the offer of J. P. Morgan's syndicate, which as now composed includes only his own banking house, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Germany, and Harvey Fisk & Sons, of New York. They proposed to take the entire issue at 110.06887 Only one other bid of anything like an equal amount was received. Mr. Morgan, after figuring on the bids received, said to-night that he estimated that he would be awarded on his bid about 60 per cent. of the $100,000,000. He reached the conclusion simply from hearing the various bids read, as he did not think that more than $10,000,000 bids above that figure had been made. Scarcely more than one-third of the actual bids received are included in the imperfect list now published. Several thousand bids below the obvious limit of acceptance are omitted. Bids for many millions of dollars, coming from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois, Connecticut, Virginia, Maryland, Nebraska, South Carolina, North Carolina, Indiana, Michigan, Louisiana, State of Washington, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota—and in fact every State of the Union thrown into the most incongruous state of juxtaposition, and quite a number of offers from Canada were received at prices ranging from 109 downward. The number of small bids was quite remarkable. The fifty dollar offers ran up into the hundreds, and at fairly good prices, and over one thousand small banks and private individuals whose offers at the highest rates of acceptability ranged from $500 up to $8,000 or $9,000, are not included in the lists published. The offers by all classes of small bidders below the 110 and a fraction limit, which seems to shut off the issue, were still more numerous.

A feature of these offers was that so many of those of large amount, ranging in many cases up to one or more millions of dollars, came from fiduciary institutions, which thereby indicated that they had no better outlet than that afforded by U. S. bonds at the price at which they will undoubtedly be awarded.

One of the curious incidents of the day was the fact that the bids of the Union Trust Company of New York for $78,000,000 at 110.075 almost escaped notice in the monotony of the reading, while the bid of the Morgan syndicate was received with applause.

The Hanover National Bank, of New York, submitted six separate bids of one million each at prices ranging from 109 to 110.875.

Lazard Freres, of New York, bid 110.75 for four millions and President Jno. A. Stewart, of the Union Trust Company of New York, bid for ten million dollars in addition to the seventy-eight millions mentioned above, at a lower figure.

Following are some of the bids from Southern States: Bemy National Bank, of Birmingham, Ala., $50,000, at 109; Lynchburg National Bank, Lynchburg, Va., 25 000, at 109, Bank of Charleston, S. C., 75,000, at 110.50; Citizens' National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn., 10,000, at 111.50; Germania Savings Bank, New Orleans, La., 25,000, at 112; First National Bank, St. Augustine, Fla., 25,000, at 112; First National Bank, Columbus, Miss., 20,000, at 112; J. T. Allison, Statesville, N. C., 10,000, at 112; First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., 15,000, at 110; Fort Worth National Bank, Texas, 50,000, at 110; Texarkana National Bank, Texas, 25,000, at 110; Edisto Savings Bank, Orangeburg, S. C., 20,000, at 110; Bank of Charleston (N. B. A.), Charleston, S. C., 35,000, at 113¼; New Orleans National Bank, Louisiana, 100,000, at 114.0506; Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, 50,000, at 110.2992 First National Bank, Barnum, Texas, 30,000 at 110 299; Peoples National Bank, Winston, N. C., 20,000. Steiner Bros. Birmingham, Ala., 250,000; First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn., 100 000; First National Bank, Vicksburg, Miss., 63,000; Vicksburg Bank, Vicksburg, Miss., 30,000; Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Va., 270,000; in nine bids of 30 000 each, ranging from 107.51 to 111.51; Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va., 25,000 at 111 and ditto at 110.50.

Other bids for round amounts were: First National Bank, Cincinnati, $1,200,000. at 109.05; Joseph Pulitzer, New York, 100 000 000, at 104; Von Hoffman & Co., New York, 7,500,000, at 110 075; Speyer & Co., 8,000,000, at 110.524 to 111.051; New York Life Insurance Company, 5 000 000 at 110⅛ and 5,000,000 at 111; Mutual Life Company of New York, 5,000,000, at 110; August Belmont & Co., New York, 3,500,000, at 109.15.

The list of bids from New York embraces an endless number of names familiar in the financial and commercial world, as well as of private capitalists not actively engaged in business.

Following bids were at 109 and under: John L. Mallard & Sons, Richmond, Va., $100,000; First National Bank, Flatonia, Texas, 10,000; Carolina National Bank, Columbia, S. C., 25,000; John S. Armstrong, Wilmington, N. C, 700,000; First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn., 72,500; National Bank, Wilmington, N. C., $100 000, Union and Planters' Bank, Memphis, 100 000; Germania Bank, Savannah, Ga., 125,000; First National Bank, Fernandina, Fla., 10,000; Commercial Bank, Houston, Texas, 100,000; City National Bank, Selma, Ala., 100 000.

S. C. LEGISLATURE.

Radical Measures Aimed at Railroad Corporations Passed by the House of Representatives.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 5.—To-day was a sort of doomsday for railroads in the House of Representatives. All the radical bills aimed at the railroad corporations were called up and passed. Even the "Jim Crow car" bill, which has haunted every General Assembly calendar for a decade, was passed. The House was in a humor to go for the railroads, and no time was lost in doing so, the action of the night before in adopting the bill providing for forfeiture of charters for failure to operate rates fixed by the State Railroad Commission having set the pace.

A bill was passed to-day fixing an arbitrary first class passenger rate of 3 cents per mile and a second class rate of 2½ cents per mile. Then the separate coach bill was passed.

To-night the House came very near passing a bill to absolutely prohibit the running of any freight train between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night.

A new bill was introduced to-day to regulate the movement of cars, trains and traffic between lines connecting within this State and to prevent any discrimination in the rates charged or facilities offered such connecting lines and to prevent all discrimination and to require equal facilities and advantages to all railroad companies within or without the State, with which they directly or indirectly connect, and to provide for the issuance and recognition of through bills of lading by all railroads doing business in this State, to prevent the division of freight and to provide penalties for its violation and to constitute the same a misdemeanor and to provide punishment therefor.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Secretary Carlisle Opposes the Establishment of a Sub-Treasury at Savannah—A Special Message Expected from President Cleveland on the Nicaragua Canal.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Secretary Carlisle opposes the proposition to establish a sub-Treasury at Savannah, Ga., in support of which the Ways and Means Committee has recently given several hearings. The Secretary shows in a letter to Chairman Dingley that there are now national bank depositories at Savannah and Atlanta and in the adjoining States. These, he says, transact the public business satisfactorily and without expense to the Government. In his opinion, therefore, there is no necessity for a Savannah sub-Treasury. The practical effect of the Secretary's letter will probably be to defeat the bill.

It is reported to-day that President Cleveland will at an early date, send to the House a special message bearing upon the subject of the Nicaragua Canal. If this rumor be true, it is not unlikely that the President may embody in his message the principal features of the report made by the Engineer Commission which visited Nicaragua last Summer, but which the War Department has not as yet made public.

The sub-Committee of the House Committee to whom the several Nicaraguan Canal bills have been referred, have begun their sessions with a view to formulating a measure looking to the construction of the canal.

Senator Morgan of Alabama Chief Engineer Menocal of the Navy, and other gentlemen whose opinions are of value, will appear before the committee.

The vote yesterday for U. S. Senator in the joint assembly of the Kentucky Legislature was as follows: Hunter 66, Blackburn 62, McCreary 2, Carlisle 2. Necessary for a choice 69.

John and William McCann were arrested at Amherst, Wis., yesterday, for an attempt to wreck a Wisconsin Central passenger train Friday night. They confessed, and said their intention was to wreck the train and rob the passengers.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.

Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.

Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.

Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.

Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.

The Modern Invalid.

Has taste medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect, and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

MIDY

ap 9 tf



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Notice to all interested.—The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

Strayed or Stolen—A 10-months old Brown Setter Dog; answers to name, "Blaine." Finder will be rewarded by returning to M. F. Croom, North Water street. feb 4 tf

Photographs—Big Photographs, Little Photographs, Fine Photographs, Good Photographs, Pretty Photographs. All kinds of Photographs except bad Photographs. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street, for Photographs feb 2 tf

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy, French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Pig Feet 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

THE CHICAGO.



Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Clothing!

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

We intend making a change in our Clothing Department, and in order to do this we will have to make a Clean Sweep.

These Prices are for a short time only:

Men's Wool $6.00 Black Cheviot Suits, $3.50
Brown and Gray $7.00 Suits, $4.50.
Men's Double-breasted All Wool Suit, regular price $7.50, now $5.00.
All Wool $12 50 Suits,
Round Cuts, Square Cuts and Cutaways, 15 different styles, only $7.00.
$15 00 and $18 00 Suits only $9 75.
Big Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits.

Pants! Pants! Pants!

$1.00 Pants, "good value," 60c.
$1.75 to $2 00 Pants, your choice $1.35.
All of our $5 0 and $6 00 Pants, $3.50.
One lot of Boys' Overcoats, sizes 15 to 18 years, worth $6.00 to $9.00, now $2.98.
Few Men's $12.50 Overcoats, $8.25.

Remember these prices are for a short time only. Do not wait too long, or you will not find the size you want. Take the street car to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.

jan 19 tf

Tar, Honey and Rum

COMPOUND

A purely old fashion Home-Made

Cough and Cold Remedy.

No Opiates of any kind. Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Pronounced by the pulpit, the press and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,

jan 19 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CASH TALKS.

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings,

HAMES, HAME STRINGS,

Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery,

Iron King Cook Stoves

AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

J. W. MURCHISON,

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON.

Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 20 tf



SAFES!

All Sizes and Make.

WRITE OR CALL ON

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.

12 Market Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits.

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

—63 1-2 Steps—

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to

Mercer & Evans'

Shoe Store,

where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.

dec 21 tf

S. H. Fishblate's

MATCHLESS

REDUCTIONS

—ON—

SUITS

—AND—

OVERCOATS.

The blame is on the weather.

We acknowledge the corn. We are overstocked. Nothing left to do but to slash into the prices and compel you men to buy! We are going to do it—at once—now. The center of Clothing selling will be here in this Store for the next two weeks—if the lowest prices ever heard of for FINE CLOTHING count for anything—and they will.

Opportunities

Don't last forever, they come and go. A Bargain is an opportunity. You must take it quickly or miss it forever. Don't blame us if you come too late.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

jan 1 tf

Above Comparison.



Our new line of Gentlemen's $3.00 Shoes.
Our $4 00 Boots that we are selling at $3.00.
Ladies' $3 50 Cork Sole Shoes for $3 00.
Gentlemen's $3 00 Lace Shoes for $2.00.
Ladies' $2 50 for Pat. Leather Button Shoes.
We ask you to call and compare them critically with any Shoe you ever bought before for the money.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jan 19 tf

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt,

KAINIT, ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammoiated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 15 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Dec. 13, 1893.	Dec. 13, 1894.	Dec. 13 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits..	$24,200	$35 900	$52,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	3 937	None.	None
Banking House, &c.......	15,600	11,600	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum

Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.

jan 9 tf

Seed Potatoes.

50 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
15 Barrels Truckers' Potatoes.
100 Boxes Tobacco.
62 Barrels Sugar.
875 Barrels Flour.
900 Bushels R. P. Oats.
300 Bags Corn.
2 0 Bags Meal.
115 Boxes Cakes. All low down.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 226 North Water street,

feb 2 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

EARLY OHIO,

Early Rose and Peerless

Seed Potatoes.

Remember the best seed give the best results.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jan 19 D&W tf

The Chief Object

of this Bank is to Encourage Savings.

We want every money earner in Wilmington to have a Savings Bank Account and deposit something at a regular time. Your money will be in a safe place working for you day and night. You can get it any day if you need it or if a safe and more profitable investment should be offered.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

jan 26 tf